The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XVI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1904. NO. 30

LOCAL NOTES.

—*The Smart Set* magazine will entertain you.

—Men in all ways are better than they seem.—*Emerson*..

—Have you read that very interesting magazine, *The Smart Set*?

—Loafers are forever hovering in the anteroom of crime.—*Owen Kildare.*

—Real enjoyment is had when reading that clever magazine, *The Smart Set.*

—God always has an angel of help for those who are willing to do their duty.—*Cuyler.*

—Special line of men's women's and children's shoes at reduced prices. Shapiro Bros.

—You will be successful in the measure that you practice self-renounciation.—*Isabella Thoburn.*

—Miss Hattie Yocum, of Mount Union, was the guest of her uncle Bruce Yocum's family yesterday.

—Clifford and Robert Magsam, of Huntingdon, were Sunday guests at the home of M. L. Neice.

—Mrs. Minnie Palmer, of Mount Union, visited among friends in Mapleton last Friday and Saturday.

—An addition to be used as a bar room and banquet hall is being built to the Eagle Hotel, Orbisonia.

—E. P. Haines and T. L. Banks, of Altoona, were among the fishermen in Mapleton waters yesterday.

—Rev. Harry L. Bowlby, of Altoona, will preach in the Presbyterian church Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock.

—A man may have enough of the world to sink him, but he can never have enough to satisfy him.—*T. Brooks.*

—Henry M. Hanna, of Baltimore, was in town yesterday looking up matters pertaining to the proposed new sand plant.

—Mrs. J. R. Weimer, of Huntingdon, visited her sister, Mrs. B. F. Baker, in Mapleton several days of the past week.

—Mrs. N. S. Mort, of Atkinson's Mills, Mifflin county, spent Monday in Mapleton, as the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Werts.

—S. Guy Hicks returned last week from a visit to friends in Illinois and is again at his post of duty, that of assistant agent at this station.

—John G. Gillam had a wound inflicted in the right hand near the base of the thumb yesterday by a fish hook becoming imbedded therein.

—"The World's Fair and Some of Its Lessons" will be the subject on which Rev. J. H. Ake will talk next Sunday evening. Everybody invited.

—Gideon C. Miller, of Mead, Nebraska, who had been spending several weeks with friends in this neighborhood, left yesterday for his western home.

—Mrs. Mary Houp, of Hopewell township, died Sunday. The remains were were interred yesterday. Deceased was a sister of B. B. Shore of Mapleton.

—For sale—wagon, set of harness and flynets; wagon is suitable for butcher or huckster business. Will be sold at a bargain. J. B. McClain, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—The game of ball played at Huntingdon last Saturday between the Mount Union and Broad Top City teams resulted in a victory for the latter by a score of 9 to 7.

—The officers elect of Mapleton Lodge No. 468, I. O. O. F., will be installed by District Deputy McIlroy next Saturday evening. Let there be a full turnout of the members.

—Mrs. S. C. Harvey, of Union township, has not been enjoying good health for some time past. Her sons, John and Wesley, of Pittsburg, visited her during the past week.

—Two bloodhounds bought for Cambria county have arrived in Ebensburg, from San Antonio, Texas. They were ordered after the Portage hold-up. They weigh about forty pounds each.

—Mrs. L. A. Himes, of Mill Creek, visited friends in Mapleton last Sunday. She and her husband will leave in a few days to visit their son, Prof. R. L. Himes, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

—Last Sunday afternoon some of the Italians employed at the Pemberton quarries near Union Furnace engaged in a riot and as a result one was killed and another seriously injured. The dead man's name is Pasquelle Sebastian and he was aged 41 years. His mother, wife and two children live in Italy. The body was taken to Tyrone for burial. Five of the participants in the riot are in the Huntingdon jail.

—Last Thursday through H. B. Dunn as attorney, two valuable milling properties changed hands. Frank Nicks, of Aitch, purchased the Neff's mill for $1250, and Edward Hellyer. jr., bought the Hatfield mill at Alexandria for $4800.—*News.*

—Miss Laura M. Edgein arrived in Mapleton last Friday evening from a six weeks visit among friends at Glasgow, Coalport and Altoona. Miss Edgein will open her milliner shop next week in Mrs. J. B. Dell's house vacated by A. W. Taggart.

—It pays to trade with Shapiro Bros., the bargain merchants. Their stock of merchandise is large and complete and new goods are arriving daily. They pay highest prices for country produce. Visit their store and be convinced of the bargains they offer.

—Edward Henry and Charles Flasher are in the county jail, accused of highway robbery. The informant is a constable from Williamsburg, who alleges that the prisoners robbed him of $5 in money and a pair of handcuffs. Henry and Flasher are both well known residents of Huntingdon.—*Globe.*

—Mrs. Cora Clark, wife of Charles H. Clark, who was taken to the Nason Sanitarium at Roaring Springs a couple weeks ago for treatment, died in that institution at four o'clock Sunday evening. The remains were taken to Trough Creek valley Monday where they were interred yesterday. We are without further particulars.

—Cyrus Clemson, aged 93 years, a resident of Newport, Perry county, and one of the town's most prominent citizens, was struck by the engine of General Manager W. W. Atterbury's train at noon on Monday and almost instantly killed. The venerable gentleman was in the act of crossing the tracks at a regular crossing when the fatality occurred.

—The twenty-first annual reunion of the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer association will be held at Orbisonia Thursday and Friday, October 20 and 21. Headquarters will be in the opera house, where all business will be transacted. G. G. Tate, of McKeesport, Pa., is president and George W. Buck, of Altoona, is secretrry of the association.

—D. W. Bagshaw, a native of Juniata township, this county, is editor and proprietor of the Oakville *Cruiser*, published at Oakville, Washington. A copy of the paper has been handed us by H. H. Swope and we find it brim full of local news. From it we observe that Mr. Bagshaw in addition to his editorial duties, is a notary public and is engaged in the real estate and insurance business.

—A notice has been sent by the State Department of Factory Inspectors to the Harrisburg school board to have the doors on the school rooms open outward instead of in. A deputy inspector recently found that the doors on five of the buildings open inward instead of out and the notice followed. An act of Assembly requires that doors on schoolrooms, churches, etc., swing outward so as to afford an easy exit in case of fire.

—Charles H. Steese and William Weand, of Philadelphia, and J. W. Musser, of Newport, state president, state secretary and state organizer, respectively, of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, came to Mapleton on main line express last Saturday evening and were here met by Prof. J. G. Dell, district president of Huntingdon county, and taken to Calvin where a big demonstration was held after which the visitors went to Huntingdon, thence home. We regret that we do not have particulars of the Calvin meeting.

—In response to a petition of the passenger flagmen of the middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad the order has been issued that the flagmen who at present are older in point of service than the brakemen, be made brakemen and a corresponding number of brakemen be made flagmen to take their places. The position of flagmen has been considered higher than that of brakemen, as the responsibilities are greater, but the pay for both positions is the same. The older men therefore think that their tasks should be lighter and for this reason have signed the petition that has brought about the new order. The change will place a large number of newer men in the places of the flagmen, all of whom will be subjected to an examination before they are given the positions. The older and more experinced men becoming brakemen will be in a position to assist the conductors at the front of the trains.

—At 1.30 o'clock last Thursday morning Mr. Daniel Downs died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. F. Cole, at Altoona. Mr. Downs was born in Blacklog valley, Huntingdon county, June 9, 1838. Surviving him are these children: James R., of Johnstown; Mrs. J. F. Cole and Mrs. S. G. Vance, of Altoona; Mrs. Sadie West, of Geneva, O., and Miss Laura Downs, who is a missionary in India. During the civil war the deceased served his country in one of the hard fighting regiments—the Seventy-sixth regiment, Pennsolvania Volunteers—in which he served three years and nine months.

—A correspondent of the Altoona *Tribune* is the author of the following timely truth: "Next Saturday the annual massacre of small game will begin, and there will be such a report of firearms as will not be heard again for one year. The destructive temperament seems to still exist in a large number of the human family. The Indian killed to eat; the white man kills for the fun of it. The owers of many small tracts of timber would enjoy having it well stocked with small game, but this is not possible when everybody takes the liberty that belongs to nobody. Therefore trespass notices are becoming more general."

—The Pennsylvania railroad began an experiment last week of hauling fast freight trains over the middle division with special engines which have been assigned to regular crews that will have charge of all the fast trains. This is an entirely new departure and the practicability of the scheme will be tried out for one month. The moving of these trains has not been satisfactory to the company and the experiment is being tried for the purpose of making better time. The engines used heretofore have all been of the heavy type with four pairs of driving wheels. These engines were used both for fast and slow trains, but they are built mainly for long and heavy trains. The locomotives could not cover the ground fast enough for perishable goods and it was decided to use a class F3b engine which is built on the passenger type.

—From the *Morgan Messenger*, published at Berkeley Springs, West Virginia, we glean the following concerning the West Virginia Sand company, the same company interested in the proposed new sand plant at Mapleton: "The commissioners in the Shelly-Fouse case sold the property on Wednesday and all that in town (the old tannery property) and the mountain land just west and adjoining the town, was bought by Mr. John G. Foust for the sum of $9,500. The sand land north of town that was sold about two years ago by Mr. Chas. West for $500 was bought by the West Virginia Sand company for $5,700, and the sand right on the Frank Wise property was bought by the same company for $4,000." These properties are on either side of a tract owned by B. O'Connor & Sons, of Mapleton, and make the latter much more valuable. The tract owned by O'Connors is adjacent to the railroad and a stream of water runs through it from the famous Berkeley Springs.

Church of God Appointments.

The East Pennsylvania Eldership of the Church of God which had been in session at Shippensburg adjourned yesterday. Lancaster was selected for the place of meeting in October, 1905. The appointments were announced yesterday. Those in this vicinity are as follows:

Walnut Grove—E. Myers
Broad Top Circuit—C. W. Harry
Upper Perry Circuit—W. H. Dressler
Saxton—F. W. McGuire
Martinsburg and Woodbury—J. A. Detter

C. F. Reitzel was assigned to Mount Joy and J. F. Meizel to Matamoras.

Confessions of a Priest.

Rev. Jno. S. Cox, of Wake, Ark., writes, "For 12 years I suffered from Yellow Jaundice. I consulted a number of physicians and tried all sorts of medicines, but got no relief. Then I began the use of Electric Bitters and feel that I am now cured of a disease that had me in its grasp for twelve years." If you want a reliable medicine for Liver and Kidney trouble, stomach disorder or general debility, get Electric Bitters. It's guaranteed by Wright & Dell.

To Tie Makers.

The undersigned will buy railroad ties and advance goods on same for the next sixty days, or until December 1st.

SHAPIRO BROS.,
Mapleton, Pa.

Joseph Milton Bauman.

J. Milton Bauman, aged 54 years, died Sunday at the Allegheny General Hospital of Bright's disease. He was taken to the hopital about two weeks previous to death from his home at Sewickley. Mr. Bauman was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Allen H. Bauman, of Mapleton, and although Milton was born in Centre county much of his youth was spent in Mapleton. He lived a short time in Philadelphia and later moved to Pittsburg. For several years he was the Pittsburg representative for C. P. Dull, of McVeytown. For the past seventeen years he has resided at Sewickley.

For years he was a salesman and general manager for Sloan & McIlvaine, Pittsburg contractors. At the time of his death he was with the Allegheny Valley Brick company. Mr. Bauman was a member of Washington Lodge No. 253, F. & A. M.; Allegheny Commandry Knights Templar; Allegheny Lodge, B. P. O. E., and the American Republican Club of Pittsburg. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Josephine Loesby, of Pittsburg, and Miss Myrtle, at home; two brothers, Arthur, of Youngstown, and Jeremiah, of New Castle; and four sisters, Mrs. George Green, Mrs. Eugene Chapin, Mrs. Samuel Gibson and Miss Louise Bauman, all of New Castle.

The funeral occurred yesterday from his late home at Sewickley.

S. R. Shumaker.

Samuel R. Shumaker, formerly cashier of the First National Bank of Huntingdon, died suddenly at his home at Sewickley about 10.30 o'clock Sunday morning. He had just returned that morning from the meeting of the Bankers' Association at Atlantic City and retired to the bath room to take a bath. There he fell, dying from a hemorrhage of the brain.

Mr. Shumaker was a son of the late Prof. Shumaker, of Juniata county. He received careful training in banking in the Girard National Bank of Philadelphia. In 1881 he became cashier of the First National Bank, of Huntingdon, and last year went to Pittsburg to accept the position of vice president of the National Bank of Western Pennsylvania. At the time of his death he was a director of the First National Bank of Huntingdon, vice president of the National Bank of Western Pennsylvania, president of the National Bank of Windber, a member of the executive committee of the National Bankers' association and ex-president of the Pennsylvania Bankers' association. Deceased was a member of the Presbyterian church and of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 300, F. and A. M. He is survived by his wife and three sons. The remains will be interred to-day at Indiana, Pa.

Reunion 22nd Pa. Vol. Cal. Postponed.

The annual reunion of survivors of 22nd Pa. Vol. Cal. was to be held this year October 21 at Mapleton, Huntingdon county, Pa., M. L. Rex of Co. I, being president for the year. Comrade Rex has had so much sickness in his family that he could not make such arrangements for entertaining the visitors as he desired, and because of this, and because of the epidemic of scarlet fever prevailing in Mapleton, it has been decided to have no reunion this year. A reunion will be arranged for next year, to be held probably at Mapleton, of which due notice will be given.

A. R. MCCARTHY, Sec'y.
Mount Union, Pa., Oct. 10, 1904.

Three Cars Passed Over Her.

From the Saxton Herald.

While on her way home from school Wednesday evening, Margarett Kelley, the 6-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kelly, was struck down by the cars on the Letitia street crossing near round house, and three coal cars passed the over her. Her brother had crossed the tracks ahead of her, and seeing a cut of three cars being dropped down the track, told his sister to wait, but she began to cross over. Midway of the track the cars struck her and knocked her down. The little boy, by rare presence of mind, called to her to lie still and not move, and he also signaled to the brakeman of the accident. When the cars had passed over the spot where the little girl lay, she got up and walked home. The only injury she sustained was when struck by the cars.

World's Fair Excursions.

Low-rate ten-day coach excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad, October 5, 12, 19 and 26. Rate, $15.20 from Mapleton. Train leaves Mapleton at 2.14 P. M., connecting with special train from New York arriving St. Louis 4.15 P. M. next day.

9-28-4t

Annual Inspection.

The general manager's annual inspection of the Pennsylvania railroad began yesterday at Pittsburg when General Manager Atterbury and some two hundred and fifty officials started east to determine the condition of the roadbed and tracks. The road was inspected from Pittsburg to Harrisburg yesterday, the inspection party passing through Mapleton shortly after two o'clock, and to-day the time will be spent in inspecting the tracks between Harrisburg and Jersey City. There are five special trains, the general manager being at the head of the party.

The officials are divided into five separate committees, each of which has its particular work. Each committee has from forty to sixty members. The first of these judges concerning the line and surface conditions, the second concerning the freight tracks and sidings, the third concerning joints, spacing ties and ballast, the fourth concerning station grounds, road crossings, ditching and policing, and the fifth concerning telegraph lines and fixed signals.

One supervisor in each superintendent's division will be given a prize of $100. The territory of the different supervisors is inspected every six weeks, but this will be the final inspection, after which prizes will be awarded. Additional prizes of $50 each will be given in each supervisor's division. There are nineteen supervisors in all and each supervisor is in charge of several subdivisions.

Because of the great rivalry existing between the officials stationed along the lines there will be some fine track inspected by the party. Considerable work was done at some places in order that the tracks might present the best possible appearance. During the summer months the number of men employed on the various section crews was reduced. This probably has tended to make the tracks in poorer condition than usual, but every effort was put forth to place the tracks in the best condition, and many additional men were employed within the past week for this purpose.

Marriage Licenses.

Samuel A. Trimmer, Roanoke, Va., and Anna M. Walter, Morris township.

Ernest W. Baker and Anna M. Benson, both of Tod township.

W. M. Cummins and Carrie Gallagher, both of Jackson township.

Samuel S. Shover, Milford, Pa., and E. Josephine Aucker, Walker township.

Vernon L. Kipe, Williamsburg, and Arilla C. Ross, Tod township.

Albert M. Myers and Nora O'Donnell, both of Mount Union.

Alonzo Hughs and Hattie P. Wolfe, both of Robertsdale.

Harvey Parsons, Tell township, and Maggie Snyder, Mount Union.

Edward H. Lorenz, Huntingdon, and Minnie E. Brown, Springfield township.

John Morrison, Miller township, and Kate A. Barr, Jackson township.

Norman Gilbert and Mary E. Hicks, both of Mount Union.

John A. Kleffman and Ada G. Querry, both of Mount Union.

Wm. H. Querry, Hollidaysburg, and Harriet C. Bradley, Huntingdon.

Samuel G. Fitzgerald, Manor Hill, and Emma J. McElwain, Henderson township.

J. Van Black and Veda Elliott, both of Huntingdon.

John D. Wheland and Minnie M. Rosecrans, both of Franklin township.

Wm. E. Brooks, Reedsville, and Jeannette S. Stewart, Birmingham.

Harry S. Clymans and Margaret A. Crouse, both of Decorum.

Chas. M. Goodman and Mabel M. Carothers, both of Mill Creek.

Lawson Fleegal, Coalmont, and Minnie M. Leonard, Stonerstown.

Sale Register.

Thursday, October 27, 1904, Mrs. J. M. Oswalt will offer at public sale at her residence in Union township, 2½ miles northwest of Mapleton, two work horses, four good milch cows, young cattle, wagons, buggy, sleigh, sled, mower, hay rake and other farm implements; also a large quantity of hay, fodder, grain, vinegar by the barrel, household furniture, etc. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Broke Into His House.

S. Le Quinn, of Cavendish, Vt., was robbed of his customary health by invasion of Chronic Constipation. When Dr. King's New Life Pills broke into his house, his trouble was arrested and now he's entirely cured. They're guaranteed to cure, 25c at Wright & Dell's store.

THE SHEAF OF RICHEST GRAIN.

He saw the ripe wheat waiting,
All golden in the sun,
And strong and stalwart reapers
Went by him, one by one,
"Oh, could I reap in harvest!"
His heart made bitter cry;
"I can do nothing, nothing,
So weak, alas! am I."

At eve, a fainting traveler
Sank down beside his door—
A cup of cool, sweet water
To quench his thirst he bore,
And when, refresh'd and strengthened,
The traveler went his way;
Upon the poor man's threshold
A golden wheat sheaf lay.

When came the Lord of harvest,
He cried: "O Master kind!
One sheaf have I to offer,
And that I did not bind;
I gave a cup of water
To one athirst, and he
Left at my door in going
The sheaf I offer thee."

Then said the Lord of harvest,
"Well pleased with this am I;
One of my angels left it
With thee as he passed by.
Thou mayest not join the reapers
Upon the harvest plain,
But whoso helps a brother,
Binds sheaves of richest grain."

—American Cultivator.

FRONTIER LIFE.

Seven years since, when I was quite a young man—and gray is now silvering my hair—I had occasion to visit the far West in government employ, with a party of surveyors. The nature of our errand, our numbers, and the elaborate preparations we had made against any hostile demonstrations, insured us from any molestation, save in a few rare instances; yet in that wild country it was impossible that we should remain long without witnessing many scenes not familiar in law-abiding and cultivated districts. To be sure, we were not beyond the pale of law—that is, there were certain officers, widely scattered, who occasionally shot down some drunken desperado, if his friends were not too numerous; but beyond such heroic acts they seldom exercised the powers they were supposed to possess. Generally, each separate community had a recognized leader, some man more muscular and reckless than his fellows, and who by virtue of his qualities had a certain number of followers, who were ready to see that his will was the ruling power in that vicinity. Of course, such men were the real law-makers, and they were very seldom opposed or molested.

Such a one was Jack Dunlaw. Jack's headquarters were at the station on the Overland Mail route, where we chanced to be located for a few weeks, while surveying in that vicinity, and we had a good opportunity to witness a most interesting incident in his experience, which transpired while we were there. In appearance he was formidable enough, as we saw him on the morning after our arrival. Fully six feet six inches in height, with long arms and legs, slightly stooping, with a ponderous frame, immense masses of hair, and beard, clothing in keeping with his general appearance, and neither over-cleanly nor attractive, a bowie knife and revolver thrust into his belt as he walked about the station, Jack was certainly the man to intimidate any person of moderate nerves.

For many years he had been recognized as the leading spirit in that vicinity, and from that position he had grown independent of all restraint save his own will. He had a chosen band of followers, who were ready to support him in any villainous undertaking. We were not long kept in waiting before some of his peculiarities were brought to our notice.

The keeper of the station, Frank Russell, was a medium-sized man, some forty years of age, who had recently some to the place, bringing with him a family, consisting of one daughter, his wife, and a young man who had been in his employ several years, and who was said to be the accepted lover of the daughter Cora. Stephen Ranney was his name, a very quiet, gentlemanly-appearing young man, some five feet nine inches high, and weighing at a moderate estimate, a hundred and fifty pounds. He seldom spoke unless addressed, when his words were brief and to the point.

On the morning following our arrival, while the chief engineer of our corps was preparing the work for the day, the remainder of the party, after examining their instruments and putting everything in readiness for service, disposed ourselves about the station to smoke and wait for orders. While wreathing ourselves in vapor, and longing for a day or two of rest, in strode Jack Dunlaw, and demanded a dram of whiskey. The barkeeper produced the beverage, and Jack, who was already more than excited by the potations of vile liquor which he had swallowed, turned it down with a gurgle. Just as he lowered the tin cup which served instead of a tumbler, Cora Russell entered the room, looking for her father.

"Here, gal, give us a kiss!" Jack exclaimed, as he caught sight of her.

Alarmed at his brutal manner, the girl turned to leave the room, but before she could do so the bully had caught and kissed her repeatedly, with his liquor-fumed and tobacco-stained lips.

As she broke from his grasp and ascaped at length, he turned to the bar again, and with some beastly remarks, threw down a coin and sauntered out, those of his admirers present laughing heartily as he left the place.

As the scene progressed I sprang from my seat and took a step toward the ruffian, but a surveyor pulled me back, and with a diffidence and cowardice of which I ever since have been ashamed, I did not make a second movement.

I saw the father turn slightly pale, but he made no protest, only following his daughter from the room, and returning several minutes afterwards as calm as ever.

No one seemed to resent this fearful insult, which, perhaps, nowhere else in the civilized world would have been permitted to go unpunished; and in a day or two we almost ceased to think of it, as other brutal acts on the part of Dunlaw came under our notice.

The third day after the above incidents took place we were off duty. It had threatened rain during the morning, and the day proved dark and cloudy. Shortly after noon one of our party, anxious to see some specimens of the famed rifle shooting of the west, took from his baggage a finely mounted powder flask, which he offered as a prize to the best shot.

There were half-a-dozen volunteers, and the details were speedily arranged. Three shots each were to be allowed, at one hundred and fifty paces, and the man whose shots made the shortest string, measuring from the centre of the bull's eye, was to receive the flask.

Jack Dunlaw and Stephen Ranney were among the contestants. I had been quite curious to see how these two persons would meet, but I noticed no change in the young man's deportment. He spoke but little, and when the list was arranged for the precedence, voluntarily took the last place, then folding his arms and leaning against the doorway, he carefully watched the trial.

Jack was one of the first to try his skill, and when three shots had been fired, it was found that one of his bullets had struck within an inch of the centre, while the other two were not more than half an inch further removed.

Four inches! the surveyor announced after carefully measuring the several shots.

"Yaas," growled Jack, throwing himself upon a bench; "I'll wait here till you beat that, some on yer, and when yer dew yer kin take that ther little powder box."

The others fired in their several turns and our party was quite surprised to find the shooting no more accurate. Indeed we began to look with disgust upon the wonderful stories of romantic writers.

All had fired at last save Stephen Ranney, and Jack had much the shortest string.

The young man took his place, and raised his rifle, which was considerably shorter than any of the others.

"Look here, youngster," growled Jack, with a wink to his admirers. "You better have a pop-gun; that wouldn't hurt anybody, and you'd be just as likely tew hit the mark as ye will with that boy's plaything."

Stephen made no reply, but placing his weapon in rest, bowed his cheek to the breech, and the next moment the sharp report rang out.

"In the edge of the bull's-eye, half an inch from the centre!" shouted the marker. "The best shot yet."

"It's an accident! He can't hit the board next time!" cried Jack.

I saw from his manner that he was getting excited and angry. But Stephen reloaded his weapon in the most unconcerned manner imaginable. As he was about to fire, Jack walked toward the target to mark the effect of the shot.

It was given as promptly as the first, and to the surprise of every one, it struck almost exactly in the centre of the bull's-eye. But without waiting to hear the result, Stephen turned to reload his piece.

With a stride like that of an enraged elephant, Jack Dunlaw moved up to the side of his successful competitor.

"Don't ye dar do that ag'in!" he hissed between his shut jaws. "If ye do, 'twill be a hard day for yer. Now mark what I tell yer! I ain't goin' to fool around no upstart like you. Ye've made a lucky hit twice; now let that end it."

The young man made no answer; but I saw his cheek become a shade paler, and his hand a trifle less steady as he rammed home the bullet. Then, with lips tightly compressed, and eyes fixed upon the target, he dropped upon one knee and leveled his rifle.

"Now don't yer make another mistake!" was Jack's last admonition, accompanied by a shake of the fist so close to the man's face that I began to feel like grasping the bully and dragging him from the scene.

The third shot sped as the others had done, and then the young man sprang to his feet, dropping his rifle to the ground in a manner which showed that patience had nearly ceased to be his ruling virtue. Still, I could not anticipate the scenes which were to follow.

The last bullet had struck just outside the bull's eye, and after carefully measuring the three, Tom Tarbox, he who had offered the prize, and kept the measurements, stepped up, among the crowd now gathered and said,—

"Mr. Ranney has made the best record, his three shots measuring but two inches, so I give to him the flask according to agreement."

He reached forth the prize as he spoke, but before the young man could take it, Jack snatched it from the surveyor's hand, and put it in his pocket. No one anticipated such a movement, and it was some time before Tarbox recovered his selfpossession so as to speak.

"The flask belongs to Mr. Ranney," he said. "Please let him have it."

"The flask belongs to me," retorted Jack. "His shootin' war all accidental. He only happened to hit whar he did. But then, he can have the flask if he can git it, or you either."

Tarbox bit his lip, and looked to the other members of the party, undecided how to act. Seeing his irresolution, Ranney stepped forward and said,—

"Don't trouble yourself, Mr. Tarbox. The flask is mine, and I will see to getting it."

"You will, eh?" snarled the bully. "Git away from me—out of arm's reach—or I'll smash you like a roast tater!"

Thus speaking, the giant swung his fists about, but the young man did not move. Instead he received a blow upon the head which knocked away his hat, and seemed to change his whole nature to that of a young lion. With a strength and agility wholly unlooked for, he dealt the giant a fearful blow full upon the nose, which threw him to the ground, and deluged the uncomely face and beard with torrents of blood. There was a momentary struggle upon the ground after the bully fell, and then Stephen stepped back a pace or two.

In a moment the ruffian was upon his feet again, and with a fearful curse he placed his hand where he expected to find a revolver. But it was gone. Then he sought for his knife, but that, too, was missing. The young man had taken the precaution of removing them, so that now they stood upon equal ground. But what a contrast! Nine inches in height the bully towered above his antagonist, while in actual weight he was nearly twice his equal.

There was no parley nor hesitation. Finding himself weaponless, Jack rushed for the young man, and would have crushed him in a deadly grasp; but the young man did not wait for the process. A quick, fierce blow, falling just where the other had fallen, staggered the rascal, and before he could see what had become of the man he supposed already in his grasp, a tremendous crack in the ear brought him again to the ground. Again he scrambled to his feet, and again he was knocked down, by a single reverberating blow. The fourth time he arose but before he could wipe the blood from his eyes sufficiently to distinguish his antagonist, the hard earth again became his bed.

This time he did not rise immediately. It was patent to every one before this stage of the encounter that he was over-matched for once, and at last that fact seemed to become clear to his own mind. Drawing the flask from his pocket, he cast it upon the ground, muttering savagely,—

"There's yer old flask! Take it, if yer want it so bad!"

Stephen stepped to the spot where the coveted prize lay and picked it up, placing it beside his rifle. Then turning again to the discomfited bully who had now risen to his feet, he thus addressed him,—

"Jack Dunlaw, I am not done with you yet. A few days ago you brutally insulted Cora Russell. I could have shot you dead, and I should have done it if I had not pitied you. Now you can take your choice—go, and on your knees ask pardon, and then quit this place forever, or die where you stand! This quarrel is not of my seeking, and now you have begun it, take your choice. I give you three minutes to decide."

A half dozen watches were produced, and the attention of our party was divided between their slowly moving hands and the excited group before us. At first it seemed as though Jack desired to renew the fight. He looked around upon those who had been his confederates, but their sympathy had gone, and it was apparent that Stephen Ranney had in a moment become the hero of the occasion. Jack's eyes, too, were nearly closed from the energetic blows he had received, and his courage, if any he had ever possessed, seemed to have gone entirely.

A nod, a watch closed and returned to the pocket of its owner, announced the expiration of the time. Not a change of muscle or expression passed over Stephen's features as he remarked,—

"The time is up, Jack Dunlaw; will you live or die?"

Jack looked around once more and plainly asked,—

"What do you say, boys?"

"Do as he tells yer," replied one who had been Jack's most devoted supporter in times past.

The last hope seemed to leave the contemptible giant. In a voice weak and wavering, he said,—

"I'll leave; that orter satisfy ye."

"You will do what I said, or—"

The sentence remained unspoken. Jack Dunlaw bowed his head, and walked meekly away to make the required apology. I did not follow, though many did. Five minutes later I saw him, the blood washed from his face, walking slowly away into the forest. We did not see him again, nor did he return to that station to my knowledge.

The favor which Jack lost was transferred to Stephen, and a fine village, which has since grown up here, bears today the stamp of his quiet energy and courage.—Waverley Magazine.

JAPAN'S BEST.

She Can Put Half a Million of Them in the Field.

In all the world I have never seen finer fellows than some of Japan's troops. The Tokio Guards were superb, and the general body of the infantry very fine indeed. The best the nation has is now at the front. For five long years Japan was selecting those men, picking them, choosing them, trying them, getting them ready for that fateful February day when hell was to be let loose upon the peaceful earth.

The Russian officers in Japan saw the preparations and sneered. Today trey are reaping the reward of those cheap sneers, just as we harvested the fruits of disaster which Tory folly, Tory insolence and want of common sense prepared for us during the first six months, when we were so nobly taking the Transvaal and Free State from the fine Burgher breed to give them to the Park lane Chinaman and the German cheap trader.

I made it my business to look beyond the army corps the Japanese were rushing to the front while I was in Japan. I went into the interior of the country as far as I could get in company with a fellow journalist of great experience. I looked at the men from whom the Mikado will have to draw his fighting forces a year hence, when the grand fellows he now has in action are killed or worn out with wounds and marching; torn to pieces by the eternal strain of a long-continued struggle, shattered by the frightful horrors of a winter campaign. That they will die like heroes at the command of their ruler all the world knows, and when they are dead, or when they are stale and sore, they will have to be replaced. And I do not think that when she is tried to the uttermost Japan can, from first to last, put more than 500,000 really high class men into the field. There is a tremendous drop in the calibre of the class the fighters are coming from. Many generations of semi-slavery, of ill-breeding, of low diet, of wretched pay and ceaseless work has thinned the coolie blood, and there is even a greater difference betwen coolies and the class I have referred to than there is between the coolies of India and the Sikhs and the Ghourkas.—A. G. Hales in London Daily News.

Editing in Wyoming.

Editing a newspaper is a nice thing. If we publish jokes people say we are rattle-brained. If we don't we are fossils. If we publish original matter they say we don't give them enough selecions they say we are too lazy to write. If we don't go to church we are heathens. If we do go we are hypocrites. If we remain at the office we ought to be out looking for news items. If we go out then we are not attending to business. If we wear old clothes they laugh at us. If we wear good clothes they say we have a pull. Now, what are we to do? Just as likely as not some one will say that we stole this from an exchange. So we did. It's from the Wyoming "Derrick."—Dillon, Wyoming Doublejack.

By Telephone Across the Continent.

Long distance telephone connection has at last been made from Chicago, Ill., via Kansas City, Mo., Denver, Colo., Ogden, Utah, and Butte, Mont., with Portland, Ore., and the only thing now to prevent a man in Boston, Mass., from talking to a friend on the Pacific coast is the fact that at present the electric current will carry the human voice clearly only about a thousand miles.—Boston Globe.

Had His Permission.

"Say, Bub," began the old fellow, "I want to go to Fairmount Park—"

"All right, Pop," replied the tough little street urchin; "run along this time, but don't you never ask me agen."—Philadelphia Press.

Prince Hohenlohe, who has been touring in the Rocky mountains, says he is compelled to admit that such scenery does not exist in any other part of the world.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

General Kuroki's favorite food is said to be beans.

King Charles of Portugal has the reputation of being a great athlete.

Hon. George H. Williams, Mayor of Portland, Ore., is eighty-two years old.

Alfred Akerman, of Macon, Ga., has been appointed forester of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Hamlin Garland, wife of the author, is the constant inspiration of her gifted husband.

George Barr McCutcheon, a novelist, was married to Mrs. Marie Van Antwerp Fay, of Highland Park, Ill.

Ex-Empress Eugenie may be seen almost any fine day taking long drives in a motor car in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris.

Christian Smith, of Harper's Ferry, is one of the oldest of the veteran railroad men of this country. He is ninety-one years old.

New York has six ex-Mayors surviving: Edward Cooper, Hugh J. Grant, Thomas Gilroy, Robert A. Van Wyck, Smith Ely and Seth Low.

Sig. Gabriele d'Annunzio responds to each applicant for his autograph that he will be pleased to give it, but only on a copy of one of his works.

Less than a quarter century ago William B. Biddle, who at forty-eight succeeds Paul Morton as second vice-president of the Santa Fe, was breaking on a freight train.

Bishop J. W. Bashford, one of the recently elected bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Shanghai, China, where he will preside over the conference in that country.

Professor Charles H. Spooner, who was for fourteen years professor of mathematics and English in the Manual Training School at Washington University, has been elected president of the Norwich University, of Vermont.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

Columbia's football team easily defeated Franklin and Marshall at American League Park.

E. R. Thomas' three-year-old colt Stalwart won the $15,000 Hindoo Stake at the Gravesend race course.

Howard Gould's Niagara IV. defeated W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Tarantula in the steam yacht race for $10,000.

Most of the automobiles entered for the Vanderbilt Cup race were over the weight limit and had to be scaled down.

Squadron A defeated Great Neck at polo for the Van Cortlandt cups by a score of 10 to 7, after receiving a handicap of six goals.

Four Panhard automobiles brought over for the Vanderbilt Cup race were held at the Custom House for duties amounting to $18,000.

At the dispersal sale of Foxhall P. Keene's hunters and hounds eighteen horses brought $26,925, and the pack of eighty-three hounds brought $6150.

H. H. Lyttle's Pope-Toledo automobile entered for the Vanderbilt race, was wrecked by running into a fence near Hicksville, and Frank Rigby, mechanician, was seriously injured.

At the annual exhibition of the North Shore Horse Show Association, held at Locust Valley, Long Island, many animals of class competed for prizes, and society was out in force.

Martin Sheridan, world's champion with the discus, was haled before the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association A. A. A., charged with being ineligible to compete with amateurs.

Women golfers from the Brooklawn Country Club visited Apawamis and defeated the home combination by four points to three in the series of matches for the women's metropolitan golf championship.

WORLD'S FAIR.

Bulgaria's exhibit has cost her $100,000.

The model street is one of the unique exhibits of the World's Fair.

A fine Angora goat skin decorates the wall of the Montana exhibit.

A model of the imperial hunting preserves at Shinhama is shown in the Japanese Government exhibit.

Austria's exhibit at the World's Fair centres at its official pavilion situated near the Administration building.

A mine tramway forms an interesting feature of the Missouri display in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy.

Corn sufficient to reach 3000 miles, if laid ear to ear, represents the amount used in the Palace of Agriculture.

An interesting exhibit in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy is an immense topographical map of Niagara Falls and vicinity.

A cross section of a poplar tree 800 years old is exhibited in the North Carolina section of the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game.

A gold brick pyramid, seven feet high and three by six feet square at the base, is exhibited in the Alaskan building at the World's Fair.

In the Government's exhibit in Belgium's national pavilion is a case containing thirty-five replicas of the seals of old free cities in Belgium.

The World's Fair classification for hares and rabbits provides for seventy-two awards for Belgian hares and for seven awards in each of seventeen sections for rabbits.

Paintings and photographs of the biggest geyser in the world, the giant Waimangu, which, every second day, throws up a vast body of boiling water 1500 feet high, are exhibited in New Zealand's section in the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY THE REV. C. L. PALMER.

Subject: What the Creation Means—Only the Almighty Could Make Such a World—There is No Riddle of the Universe—The Answer is Immortality.

KINGSTON, N. Y.—In the Reformed Church of the Comforter, at this place, on Sunday morning, the Rev. C. L. Palmer preached the following sermon, entitled "What the Creation Means." He took his text from Psalm 104:24, "O Lord, how manifold are Thy works, in wisdom hast Thou made them all, the earth is full of Thy riches."

Von Humboldt says: "That this Psalm represents the image of the whole cosmos. It is astonishing to find in a lyrical poem of such limited compass the entire universe, the heavens and the earth, sketched with a few bold touches. The calm and toilsome labor of man from the rising of the sun to the setting of the same, when his daily work is done, is here contrasted with the moving life of the elements of nature. This contrast and generalization is the conception of the mutual action of natural phenomena, and this retrospection of an omnipotent and omnipresent invisible power which can renew the earth or crumble it to dust, constitute a solemn and exalted, rather than a glowing and gentle form of poetic creation."

It is thus a hymn of creation, written by whom we know not. In the Sept it is ascribed to David, but is anonymous in the Hebrew psalter. The phraseology and spirit are not unlike David, and the subject matter may have been arranged in his day as well as at any time. In the authorized edition of the English Bible the authorship is accredited to David. The English and American editions of the Revised Version made no mention of its writer, but many and potent are the reasons which lead us to the conclusion that the hymnologist of Israel composed this song for the people of God. It was fitting that it should be used in the temple, and it is still consistent to employ it, since it expresses a truth that time cannot change.

Unlike many of the Psalms this one is capable of analysis, the natural and logical plan being a reproduction of the six creative periods. This is not only evident to the carefnl reader, but is confirmed by the most reliable sources. And this is not unimportant, since it is another argument in favor of the unanimity of opinion concerning the plan that God followed when He created the universe. The work of the first and second days, light, the sky, clouds, winds, lightning, occupy verses 14. The original chaotic state, and the separation of land from water on the third day, verses 5-9. The third creative day continued that which had been commenced on the preceding. The growth of plants and trees, which implies irrigation by clouds and streams. Here the poet introduces birds and creatures of the field and forest, which do not appear in the Mosaic narrative until much later, verses 14-18. The work of the fourth day, the sun and moon, but with special reference to men and animals, verses 19-26. The poet having already woven into his song part of the work of the fifth and sixth days, now returns to it, and describes the sea with its living creatures, these with all else, the whole visible creation in absolute dependence upon God, verses 24-30. In verses 31-35 the Psalmist describes his longing to see the bright original restored.

The text being the 24th verse is a part of the division including verses 19-26, which treat of the fourth day's work when the sun and moon were made, but referring particularly to men and animals. There can be no doubt respecting the interpretation, because the literal translation reads: "O Lord, how manifold are Thy works, in wisdom hast Thou made them all, the earth is full of Thy creatures."

1. The Psalmist Recognizes God as the Creator—"O Lord Thy works." Writing by inspiration does not necessarily preclude the use of provincialism, provided that such correctly describe facts. And they may be enlarged or modified in order to be accurate. The doctrine taught in this Psalm is in strict accord with notions prevailing at the time of its composition and since that there was a time when only God existed, and that there came a time when the universe was formed. It is the teaching of all the ancient faiths that the universe did not spring into existence of its own volition, but was made out of nothing by Almighty God. Often, however, the conception is vague and confused and even meaningless, because destitute of that light which lighteth every man coming into the world. It is the clear implication of the Scriptures that there was a time when God was alone, and that the time came when He employed His power to fashion the heavens and the earth.

Only the great God could conceive such a compilation and complication of organic and inorganic matter. Since creation many wonderful thoughts have occupied the minds of men, but none have suggested themselves. They have been wafted into and born through the channel of human thinking by the appearance of some suggestive occurrence. We think our thoughts after God. It thus follows that we could not think of the universe without seeing something to suggest it.

Only the Almighty could design the universe. Architecture is a science to be acquired under the instruction of one who has mastered this branch of learning and is therefore able to impart it to others. Designing a dwelling is possible because there are those who have been instructed in the art. Designing the universe is possible only to God, since no other has been or is able to suggest a plan of such scope and grandeur. He holds the key which unlocks the mysteries of this sublime conception.

Granting for the sake of argument that there are minds of adequate scope to comprehend the fact of a universe, we cannot see any advantage, since a conception without ability to execute must remain dormant. For a Moses who could smite a rock, and a Joshua who could arrest the sun, would be baffled in attempting to create a universe. Men have done great things, but God has done greater. Man can no more make designs for nature than he can cause the grass to grow and the flowers to bloom. It is all within the ability of God and of Him alone. "O Lord Thy works."

II. The Variety of God's Creation—"O Lord how manifold are Thy works," which is simply the biblical form of expressing the many organized types of the Creator's handiwork. These are denominated kingdoms. The mineral kingdom is constituted of inorganic species. It has ever enlisted the labors of the most brilliant intellects and devoted students. Every decade of research has disclosed some relic of the ages, while even greater fields remain unexplored. What will be disclosed in the future no one can tell. We cannot but believe that more remains concealed than has been discovered. "O Lord how manifold are Thy works."

The vegetable kingdom is filled with life From the smallest plant to the largest tree are varieties innumerable. This is another field in which investigation has not been wanting. Great numbers of grasses, flowers and herbs of all kinds are being discovered. The massive collection is a surety to ever greater discoveries. And we believe that every coming century will disclose some new form of life. "O Lord how manifold are Thy works."

The animal kingdom possesses species without number. The most minute insect as well as the human family belong to it. Certain forms have become extinct, others are passing away. It is in this field that evolution has made some of its greatest strides and met its most discomforting defeats. Evolution is not to be set aside without due consideration, for it holds a position in the minds of thinking men that cannot be ignored without serious loss. But it is only as evolution recognizes God, His character and work, that it can give any light to a doctrine so mysterious. "O Lord how manifold are Thy works."

There is still another kingdom. It is the kingdom of God, the kingdom of heaven. It is one in name, but occupies more territory than all the other kingdoms combined. It includes all the redeemed of earth and multitude of saved in heaven. Nor is the variety less than in other kingdoms, for within it are young and old, rich and poor, black and white, peasant and king, educated and ignorant. Vastly different in condition of life, but one in character and reward. All sinners by nature and practice, all exposed to temptation, all saved by the one Christ. All pardoned by the one Creator, all re-created in the image of the true God. "Lord how manifold are Thy works."

III. The Wisdom of Creation—"In wisdom hast Thou made all." Each kingdom is complete in itself. How natural to think of the spiritual as being perfected, and of the material as unperfected. This is true or not according to our understanding of the word "perfected." It is wrong if by it we understand that God has completed one and not the other. He has perfected both, one for our life here, the other for that life which follows this. There is a most glorious display of the wisdom of God in the most minute of all His work. No one is capable of making any improvement. He has made everything beautiful in its season. A skilful artificer when he has finished his work makes a thorough examination to satisfy himself that it is well done. Often it is found that some serious defect exists. But when Jehovah had completed the universe and inspected it divine wisdom pronounced it good. There was no higher power to which appeal could be made. The ages confirm the wisdom of the decision then rendered. It is impossible to think of any improvement that would be in harmony with existing laws. In creation we can make no suggestion, in preservation we are silent, and in the divine government amazed at the goodness and love of God. "In wisdom hast Thou made them all."

IV. The Extent of Creation—"The earth is full of Thy riches or creatures," each kingdom being filled to overflowing with its own kind. No room for more animals, for that kingdom is full. Nothing to add to the vegetable kingdom, for it supplies the needs of all living creatures. The kingdom of God is also filled. Filled with those who once knew nothing of its joys, but were re-created by the grace and power of its founder. Its dimensions increase as more room is required. It is not a poorhouse, but a palace. The Creator has not placed His creatures where the necessaries of life are wanting, but where plenty obtains. Behold, the provisions of the children of God are within our reach.

Nor with necessaries only, but with riches, dainties, luxuries, beauties and treasures. In the earth are hidden mines of wealth, and on her surface are teeming harvests of plenty. All these are the Lord's. "The earth is full of Thy riches." We should not think of them as the property of nations, of the possessions of individuals, but as the wealth of God. Not in one clime are these to be had, but everywhere. The cold Arctic has its precious things, which it requires great hardship to obtain. The burning sun of the equator furnishes food that cannot be grown elsewhere. They all belong to God, but are given us to use and enjoy for the giver's glory.

The other translation of the word, namely, that of "creatures," is too significant to ignore. Not only is the earth filled with the riches of God, but it is filled with His creatures. All belong to Him as His children. Some are obedient, some are not. Some love to serve Him, others not. They are His and He loves them, though they may be disloyal to Him.

The conclusion of our interpretation of the text is that God Almighty created all things, that the great variety of His handiwork was imperative to display His power, that fresh evidence of His wisdom is constantly being disclosed, and that the whole human family belong to God, to be saved, prepared for life and for immortality—to whom be all praise.

True Success.

The man whose life, outwardly all defeat, is steadily expanding in its interest and sympathies, steadily growing in power to bear and suffer and be strong, has the blessed consciousness of coming into his kingdom. No outward disaster, no external obstacle or limitation, can ever defeat a true life; the soul can escape all these things as the bird escapes the perils of the snare and the net by flying above them. This highest success lies within the grasp of every earnest man or woman, and it is rarely without attestation of its presence and value, even in the eyes of those who take small account of spiritual things. There is a force which streams from a noble nature which is irresistible and pervasive as the sunlight. The warmth and vitality of such natures, while they invigorate the strongest men and women about them, penetrate to the heart of clouded and obscure lives and minister to their needs. There is no success so satisfying as that which is embodied in one's character, and being so embodied, cannot be taken from him, and the influence of which, reacting on the character of others, is also indestructable.—Christian Union.

A Noble African Woman.

A slave woman named Ogunro, living in the country west of the Niger, longed for freedom and worked hard until she secured it. Then she traveled to another region to enjoy life.

There she was converted to Christ. This gave her a new longing. What she now longed for was to tell the Ilale people, among whom she had been a slave, what good things she had learned. She went back to Ilale, worked hard, earned money, got a church built, and late in 1903 she placed the church at the disposal of the nearest Christian pastor.

The Church Missionary Intelligencer now reports that five young men from Ilale have been baptized through these efforts of the ex-slave. It seems that Anglo-Saxons have no monopoly on the strenuous life. The Christian name given to Ogunro in baptism was the appropriate one of Dorcas.—Christian Work and Evangelist.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR OCTOBER 16.

Subject: Elisha and the Shunamite, II Kings, iv., 25-37—Golden Text, Rom vi., 23—Memory Verses, 32-35—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Kindness rewarded (vs. 8-17). Elisha in his work as a prophet and religious leader of the people traveled from place to place, on foot, with Gehazi, his attendant. There seems to have been public religious services on the Sabbath and first days of the month (v. 23). Elisha frequently passed by the village of Shunem and was invited to the house of one of the leading families for refreshment and food The lady of the house seems to have been much more intelligent and religious than her husband, who was wise enough to know it and to trust her, while she showed due deference to him. This woman was childless, which was a great sorrow in her life, and as a reward for her kindness Elisha promised that within a year she should "embrace a son."

II. Death in the home (vs. 18-24). In due time a son was born into the house He grew up to be four or five years old He could not have been much older if this part of the story took place during Jehoram's reign. But the story may have begun then, but run on to a later period One morning the boy went out into the fields where his father was gathering in the harvest. In this valley which is to-day one of the richest wheat lands on the wide globe, he was taken suddenly sick. Considering the symptoms and the season of the year there is little doubt that a sunstroke was followed by inflammation of the brain. The boy was sent home to his mother, who held him till noon, when he died. She took him up to the little chamber by the roof and laid him on the prophet's bed. It was a strange affliction that God should take away the child He had given as a reward for her kindness to the prophet, while her kindness had been continued and increasing year by year.

III. Meeting the prophet (vs. 25-28). 25. "She went." The mother immediately hastened across the plain to Mount Carmel, sixteen or seventeen miles distant, in search of Elisha. "Man of God." That is, God's representative. So called, 1. Because of the integrity of his character. 2. Because he instructed the people in divine things. Ten times in this chapter is Elisha called by this title. "Saw her." From the hilltop looking down into the valley.

26. "Run now." This was a mark of courtesy, showing his great esteem. "Is it well?" "Is it peace?" "It is well." In the Hebrew only the word "peace" is used. She gives this answer to Gehazi's question that she may avoid more words; she has no thought of deception.

27. "Caught him by the feet." The attitude of humblest supplication. She humbly reasoned with him concerning her present affliction: she threw herself at his feet as one troubled and in grief, which she never showed until she came to Elisha, the one whom she believed could help her. "Thrust her away." In his officious zeal, angry at the slight toward him, or deeming her touch defilement, or her importunity excessive, or such liberties beneath his master's dignity. "Let her alone." A noble mind does not pass sentence before hearing the case. Elisha's gentleness was an evidence of his greatness. "Soul is vexed." Sympathy is penetrative. Cultivate earnestly the Christ-like talent of discerning the sorrows of others. "Lord hath hid." In reference to this point he had not the discernment of spirits. This and the gift of prophecy were influences God gave and suspended as in His infinite wisdom and love He was good.

28. "Did I desire a son?" She reminded him that she had not asked for the child, but that he had come to her as a free gift from God. Why should God, she argued, give her the child of His own will, only to take him away? Had she not besought the prophet not to mock her with a false hope? Thus did she reason.

IV. The servant's failure (vs. 29-31). 29. "Gird up thy loins." By tightening the girdle and tucking the mantle under so as to leave the legs free. "Staff." The badge of the prophetical gift which he had received from God, of might and strength. "Salute him not." In the East salutations are full of form and consume much time. The command showed the urgency of the mission and the necessity for the exercise of faith and prayer. 30. "Will not leave thee." After the heartless attempt of Gehazi to thrust her away she has no confidence in his ministry, even though he carry the staff of Elisha. Sacred vestments and a holy commission will not command the confidence of earnest souls unless they be associated with a true and tender heart.

31. "Neither voice, nor hearing." Why was Elisha's mission fruitless? Everything goes to show that at first Elisha did not intend to go to Shunem, but when he saw the persistency of the mother he changed his purpose. It was probably in consequence of this change of plan that no response was made to the first claim of faith by means of the staff. That appeal was in fact superseded the moment he resolved to go in person, the Lord thus reserving for the personal intercession of His prophet the honor of this marvelous deed.

V. A great miracle (vs. 32-37). 32. "Child was dead." This statement clearly forbids the supposition that the child had merely fainted or fallen into a trance. He was really, not apparently, dead. 33. "Shut the door." He prayed in secret and his Father rewarded him openly. "Prayed." The only remedy in such a case as this. The best things in life come through prayer. 34. "Lay upon the child." He used what means were in his power, though the means alone could never have brought the child to life. So James tells the elders to pray with the sick and to anoint them with oil (James 5: 14, 15.) "Put his mouth," etc. Elisha followed the example of Elijah as nearly as possible (1 Kings 17: 18-24). "Waxed warm." Returning life is slowly given, but the first signs of restoration must have strengthened his zeal and given fervor to his prayers.

35. "Returned." Left the bed. "Walked to and fro." His own animal heat might have become much reduced by absorption into the cold body of the child. Possibly, too, there was a struggle of faith in the mind of the prophet. "Sneezed seven times." When the nervous influence began to act on the muscular system sneezing would be a natural consequence, as obstructions must have taken place in the head, the cause of the disorder of which the child died. 36. "Take up thy son." Joyfully the child was returned alive to his mother. See the power of prayer; as it has the key of the clouds, so it has the key of death. See the power of faith. That fixed law of nature, death, shall be dispensed with rather than this believing Shunamite be disappointed. 37. "Fell at his feet." In overwhelming gratitude. When God has done great things for us, we should bow humbly and say, "Lord, I am not worthy." See Gen. 32: 10.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Boiler Explosion Kills One.

The explosion of a tubular boiler at the Franklin Iron Works, Port Carbon, where heavy colliery machinery is manufactured, killed Engineer William Kane, forty-five years of age, and wrecked the entire plant. The origin of the explosion is not known, but it is alleged that the boiler was defective and had been condemned two weeks ago. Kane was cleaning his fire when he was blown into eternity. His head could not be found, but the mangled trunk was removed from the top of a pile of coal near by. William Moody, a watchman, who was on the other side of a brick wall, escaped injury, although there were falling bricks and other debris dropping all about him. Such was the force of the explosion that the machine shop, boiler house, engine house and every building of the plant, save the office and a storehouse, were demolished. The end of the boiler was carried through one side of the boiler house, cut a tree in twain and landed in a meadow about 500 yards from the scene of the accident. The dome of the boiler went up through the roof and dropped into the yard in front of a residence 150 yards away.

Bejeweled Woman Murdered.

The local police of Pittsburg wrestled with what appeared to be a mysterious murder case. The body of a young woman, richly appareled in silks and laces, was found in the Allegheny River, a short distance below Union Bridge. The body, which had apparently been in the water only a few hours, bore three wounds on the forehead, such as might have been made by a blunt instrument, and several small cuts, evidently made by a razor. The woman was, apparently, about twenty-five years old, five feet six inches in height and weighed about 130 pounds. On her fingers were rings containing two rubies and ten pearls. Rivermen who occupy boathouses near where the body was found report having heard two men on the wharf talking in excited tones about 3 o'clock in the morning.

Miners' Local Disbands.

Oxford local of the United Mine Workers has disbanded and handed in its charter to District President Nicholls. The Oxford local is connected with the mine of the People's Coal Company, which was the only one that was operated during the strike, making a fortune for its owners. The latter never made a complete submission to the strike commission award, and the miners there have been working a ten-hour day. This finally led to the disintegration of the local. It was the suspension of the President of the Oxford local for posting a notice of a meeting on company property that called forth from Umpire Wright the decision that the right of discharge, without giving cause, was absolutely vested in an employer.

Saved Her Sister From Bull.

A pretty twelve-year-old daughter of John Shafer, of Coatesville, admitted that she swore at a bull when she saved her little sister's life. The two girls were in the barnyard, playing, when a bull, enraged by a red coat worn by the smaller girl, charged with lowered head and hurled the child high in the air. The victim landed on a heap of straw, unhurt. The bull was preparing to charge again, when the elder girl went for it with a pitchfork, which she hurled at the animal, at the same time, she says, using a very mild oath. By a lucky chance the pitchfork stuck in the bull's nose and he instantly gave up the battle. The girls rushed to their house.

Knockout Blow For a Masher.

While crossing West Airy street bridge, in Norristown, Mrs. Howard Swallow was accosted by Newton Denner, and she states that he used insulting language. When he refused to desist in his attentions she ran across the bridge, screaming for help. The man followed her for two squares, when Thomas Jamison went to the woman's rescue and gave Denner a thrashing. The latter tried to run away, but Jamison knocked him down and kept him prisoner until a policeman arrived and placed him under arrest.

Train Struck Mother and Son.

Crossing the Philadelphia and Reading Railway tracks, at Brandonville, a carriage containing Mrs. William Evans and her fourteen-year-old son James, was struck by a light engine and wrecked. Mrs. Evans died an hour later from injuries received. The son escaped by leaping into the air as the crash occurred. Mrs. Evans and son had been to Shenandoah, where they disposed of a load of produce and milk.

To Avenge Their Martyred Dogs.

An investigation by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at Pottsville resulted in the discovery that scores of dogs, which were supposed during the past week to have the rabies, and which were shot, had been poisoned. George Taylor, officer of the society, killed one of the largest dogs in town on account of its threatening actions. The vitals of the canine were found to have turned green from the poison. The owners of the martyred dogs will combine to hunt down and prosecute the poisoners.

Girls in a College Rush.

Joseph West, son of J. A. West, of Pittsburg, real estate dealer, was rendered unconscious and perhaps fatally hurt, and Arthur Gardner, of Moscow, was bruised in a students' rush at Beaver College. It was the worst fight in the history of the college, even the girls turning out and taking part.

The Markets

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2½c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—Western, extra	$ 20¾	@	21
Firsts	18½	@	20½
Seconds	15	@	18
State dairy tubs, firsts	16	@	18
Imitation creamery	13	@	17
Factory, thirds to first	11½	@	14

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, fancy	9¾	@	10
Small	—	@	10½
Part skims, good to prime	6¾	@	7½
Part skims, common	—	@	5½
Full skims	2	@	3

EGGS.

Jersey—Fancy	28	@	30
State and Penn	28	@	30
Western—Choice	21	@	22½
Southern—Choice	18	@	20

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice	2 80	@	2 82½
Medium, choice	1 95	@	2 00
Pea, choice	1 80	@	1 85
Red kidney, choice	—	@	2 90
White kidney	2 80	@	2 85
Yellow eye	2 70	@	2 75
Black turtle soup	3 00	@	3 10
Lima, Cal	2 80	@	2 85

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples, Fall Pippin, per bbl	1 00	@	1 50
King, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Twenty-Ounce, per bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Greening, per bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Pears, Seckel, per keg	1 25	@	1 50
Cooking, per bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Bartlett, per bbl	2 50	@	3 75
Grapes, Concord, per car'r	75	@	1 12
Niagara, per carrier	50	@	65
Delaware, per carrier	85	@	1 12
Peaches, per basket	25	@	85
Muskmelons, per crate	75	@	1 75
Plums, per basket	30	@	50
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	4 50	@	5 50
Quinces, per bbl	2 75	@	3 25

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb	11	@	12
Chickens, per lb	11	@	12
Roosters, per lb	—	@	8
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	12
Ducks, per pair	40	@	75
Geese, per pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	15

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	15	@	16
Broilers, Philadelphia	17	@	25
Fowls, Western, per lb	12½	@	13
Spring ducks, per lb	14	@	17
Spring geese, per lb	14	@	17
Squabs, per dozen	1 50	@	2 75

HOPS.

State, 1904, choice, per lb	34	@	36
Good to prime, per lb	31	@	33
Common to fair	29	@	30
Pacific Coast, 1904, choice	32	@	33
Good to prime, per lb	28	@	30
Old odds	13	@	17

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, prime, per 100 lb	80	@	82½
No. 1, per 100 lb	—	@	77½
No. 2, per 100 lb	—	@	72½
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	65	@	72½
Straw, long rye	—	@	1 00

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl	1 50	@	1 75
L. I., per 180 lbs	1 50	@	2 00
Sweets, per bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Turnips, per bbl	50	@	65
Tomatoes, per box	20	@	60
Egg plant, per bbl	75	@	1 25
Squash, per bbl	50	@	1 00
Peas, per basket	75	@	1 50
Peppers, per bbl	25	@	1 00
Lettuce, per basket	50	@	75
Cabbages, per 100	2 00	@	4 00
Cucumbers, per basket	50	@	1 00
Cucumber pickles, per bush	1 50	@	2 50
String beans, per bag	50	@	1 00
Kale, per bbl	25	@	50
Lima beans, per bag	50	@	1 50
Onions, Conn., Yel., per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Red, per bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Orange Co., per bag	1 25	@	3 50
Celery, per dozen bunches	10	@	50
Green corn, per 100	75	@	1 25
Cauliflower, per bbl	75	@	3 00
Brussels sprouts, per qt	5	@	10
Beets, per 100 bunches	50	@	1 00
Carrots, per bbl	75	@	1 00
Pumpkins, per bbl	50	@	60
Spinach, per basket	50	@	60

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents	5 45	@	5 75
Spring patents	6 20	@	6 75
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	1 22⅝
No. 2 red	1 17⅝	@	1 20⅝
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	58
Oats, mixed	35½	@	36
Clipped white	37½	@	40½
Lard, city	—	@	7¾

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	9½
Calves, city dressed	7	@	13
Country dressed	6	@	11
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 00	@	4 25
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 37½	@	6 00
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	6 40	@	6 45
Country dressed, per lb	8¼	@	9¼

WHEAT AT TWO DOLLARS.

Bulls at Chicago Stock Market Push Price Way Up.

Chicago, Ill.—"Wheat at $2 a bushel before next May," was roared by the bulls on the Board of Trade. There was an excited demand for wheat, with few traders venturing to sell. The Agricultural Bureau at Washington, D. C., through information furnished by its army of crop reporters scattered throughout every wheat-growing county in the country, issued a report that according to the bulls, confirmed the worst fears regarding the lamentable loss to the spring wheat crop by the black rust. Of winter and spring wheat produced this year in the United States, it was contended there is barely enough for bread and seed if every bushel of it was available, which is not possible, and the country is therefore face to face with the necessity of bringing in foreign wheat to help keep the wolf from the door until another harvest shall have been raised.

Open Shop For Blacksmiths.

After conferences lasting for nearly three weeks, an agreement was signed between representatives of the New York Metal Trades Association and the blacksmiths employed in the shipyards on the "open shop" basis. When the conferences began, the blacksmiths, nearly all of whom belong to the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, made a demand for the closed shop. The demand was refused.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MILL CREEK.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Menold spent Sunday, September 25th, with friends in Blair county.

Mrs. Shaw, of Cleveland, Ohio, will visit for a week at the home of her brother, J. G. Hicks.

Mrs. William Stewart, of Harrisburg, spent Monday with her mother, Mrs. Nancy Simpson.

Miss Gusta Hawn has gone to Reedsville where she will make her home with Rev. Shaffer and wife.

Capt. William Simpson, of Alexis, Illinois, after spending several weeks with friends in the vicinity, has returned to his western home.

Mrs. Isaac Dean, of Blakeley, Minn., is spending some time with her aunt, Mrs. Nancy Simpson, and visiting other relatives in the vicinity.

Rolla and Clyde Goodman are again at work, having had an outing of a couple weeks at St. Louis. They report a splendid time and will have a fund of reminiscences to draw from of the many wonderful sights taken in during their absence.

Miss Mary Wolverton, one of our home village girls, after an absence of many years, will again make her home among old friends, having come to be companion and help to Mrs. B. R. Foust. Mary has many friends in the community who welcome her return.

The two young men who were caught Monday night where they had no business had better take advise and leave property of others alone. Forbearance will cease to be a virtue, boys, and you will land in the county jail. If you want to know why, ask the man you ran against in your hurry to get out of sight. You fool no one but yourself.

The ladies of the M. E. church will hold a box social in the hall over W. H. Stonebraker's store Saturday evening. Every person is welcome. It is the intention to have a series of socials during October and November, by which means the ladies hope to provide means to assist in repairing the church. The aim being worthy, all should lend them assistance.

J. G. Hicks and Mrs. Dean called on friends in Trough Creek Sunday. Their trip was more extended than was anticipated. Not being sufficiently familiar with the route, they got well on the road to Broad Top City and in a measure lost in the woods. Kind friends let down numerous bars and they arrived at their destination somewhat belated and more than some tired.

A surprise was sprung on us all when word was passed along the line that a quiet wedding at the home of I. Newton Carothers had really made a benedict of Mr. Charl s Goodman and placed in the ranks of our matrons Miss Mabel Carothers. The young people are among the most estimable in the village and their large circle of friends wish them bon voyage over the matrimonial sea.

TROUGH CREEK.

C. M. Glasgow recently sold two of his smop shires for $40.

David Gregor has moved into J. C. Wright's tenant house.

Watson Wright and daughter, Emma, took a drive to Altoona last week.

Mrs. W. S. McClain returned from the St. Louis exhibition Saturday a week.

Mrs. Arnold, of Pitcairn, arrived at her mother, Mrs. Richard Chilcott's, last week.

A number of the grangers of the valley expect to attend Pomona at Saltillo this week.

Hugh Chilcott has quit the farm and gone to seek his fortune at the public works.

Dr. W. M. Mierley and wife, of Autumwa, Iowa, visited some of his old tramping ground in the valley recently.

Clem Wright has the finest flock of ducks that we have seen. I am informed that he has them engaged for fifty cents a duck.

Geo. W. Hazzard, of Altoona, who was born in Trough Creek nearly 73 years ago and was a schoolmate of the writer, is visiting among old friends in the valley.

Mrs. Allie Kurtz has been visiting friends in the valley for some time. She goes to Lancaster city this week to meet her husband who has been transferred to that place.

Since our last items were penciled we made three hundred and twenty-six gallons of cider frome one two-horse load of apples. Bert Long hauled them and his team is not the heaviest in the valley either.

Glasgow & Wright have moved their sawmill onto Wright's land to cut out the lumber on three or four different tracts. Wagner & McClain are setting their new stave mill near the head of the stream that flows from Sideling Hill through N. Q. Wright's farm.

We have called the attention of our neighbors repeatedly to the danger of allowing the growth of the troublesome cocklebur which we see along the public road and along some private roads in our valley. If they once have the experience that we had in loosing a crop of wool grown on a flock of sheep on our river farm, they may wish they had heeded our advice.

We used to think that some of your correspondents were made to over estimate the length of snakes, wildcats, etc., by some of their rules, such as the big blacksnake by Uncle Tom Thomberg through our friend of Marklesburg and the awful stories of wildcats, polecats, etc., by our brother correspondent of Latta Grove, but when we saw Watson Wright measure the skin of a rattler that he killed which measured four feet four and one-half inches without the head, we had to give up that there were rattlesnakes over four feet, although the largest we ever saw was three feet six inches long.

TODD.

Madison Taylor is the proud father of another daughter.

Hayes Byers and wife, of Munson, are guests of E. K. Byers.

Mrs. Lillie Cooper, of Saxton, visited her parents over Sabbath.

Mrs. Sarah Stapleton has gone to visit her son, W. B. Stapleton, of Saxton.

Nelson Cresswell and wife, of Duncannon, have been spending some time at this place.

William Diggins, wife and daughter, of West Virginia, are guests of G. W. Reed and family.

Oliver Curfman and daughter, Vida, visited J. S. Long and family, of Meadow Gap, recently.

Seibert Taylor, a P. R. R. mail clerk, spent a few days of the past week with his father, H. D. Taylor.

F. M. Taylor, of Bagdad, has made some improvements to his home by putting a new roof on his house and a porch in front.

Our schools opened on Monday with several young teachers. We hope they as well as the experienced teachers may be very successful in their work.

Sarah Ann Heeter, an aged lady of our valley, died October 6th. She had been afflicted for a number of years. She is survived by four children, viz: Calvin and Mrs. Frank David, of Newberg, Miss Alice, of Harrisburg, and Miss Mary, at home. Interment was made in the Trough Creek cemetery on the 8th by the side of her husband who preceded her to the grave about forty years ago.

LATTA GROVE.

O. H. Querry is hauling ties.

W. G. Taylor is making cider.

Monday, 10th, was very warm.

George Lynn is working at Mapleton.

Mrs. Rebecca Walker is attending the association in Blair county.

O. M. Stever has commenced seeding, while Jack Dell has his all done.

Friday night John H. Crownover, Lary Bowman and Mart Wallace, of Huntingdon, were 'coon hunting on Jack's mountain and got a very large 'coon. Saturday night Lary and Elmer Bowman were out and got three 'coons, since which time Lary sold his good 'coon dog for $30.

Following is the report of Latta Grove school for first month ending October 7, 1904: Whole number enrolled, males 11, females 16, total 27; average attendance, males 9, females 12, total 21; per cent. of attendance, males 90, females 92, total 91. Those who missed no time during month are Alverna Dell, Elda Stever, Andrew Crownover, Elby Monihen, Mabel Dell, Elda Dell, Erma Monihen, Homer Stever, Fred Crownover, Homer Crownover, Wilbur Lynn, Arthur Dell, Ella Crownover, Elsie Wilmore, Maud Stever. Visitors 3. D. H. Dell, teacher.

CASSVILLE.

Miss Bernice Houck opened school at Beavertown on Monday.

Miss Carrie Houck, of Centre Union, was at home over Sabbath.

Miss Orlena Henderson, of Saltillo, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. S. A. Heaton.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Hissong are guests of Dr. McClain of Mt. Union, this week.

Mrs. Kate McClain Keith died suddenly on Saturday at her home near Williamsburg.

Mrs. Abram Pheasant, of Smith valley, was a visitor at her son, J. F. Pheasant's, this week.

Word was received here on Sunday of the death of Mrs. Cora Clark, sister of J. L. Houck of this place.

Mrs. Heeter, an aged lady, was buried at Newberg on Saturday, Rev. Strain conducting the service. She was a sister of Rev. W. A. Houck, of the M. E. church.

Mrs. W. M. Meminger and Mrs. J. O. Heaton returned from a pleasant visit to friends in Juniata county. They met Rev. J. W. Speddy of *The Times* who is an ardent admirer of the ITEM.

A Social Gathering.

Owing to previous arrangements, on the 8th inst., relatives and friends made a surprise party on Samuel Bowman and his good wife to celebrate the forty-eighth anniversary of their wedding day. About 11 a. m. people gathered in from Trough Creek valley, Altoona, Mill Creek and Hare's valley until there were about sixty persons, all bringing baskets, buckets and boxes of provisions. Shortly after arrival the good ladies commenced preparing dinner and in due time we were all invited in, and beheld a table that reached nearly across the house was fairly groaning under its load of the choice refreshments of which we all partook heartily of the repast and believe we all done it justice, at least your correspondent thinks he did. After dinner the young men participated in a game of base ball. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman were the recipients of many handsome presents and enjoyed the party as well as the rest of us. So considering all we had a splendid time and in the evening all returned to their respective homes feeling well satisfied over the event of the day. A GUEST.

The Power of the "Littles."

Those small acts of kindness that children and young people are constantly doing. These acts are the "littles"—what is their power? The answer is given graphically in the *Sunday at Home.*

No greater mistake could be made, however, than that of counting these little services as trifling. God judges of things not by their bigness or glitter, but by this: have we done what we could? By this test the seemingly small off-hand kindness may one day be found greater than many a deed that gets into the papers and which everybody praises. A wise engineer thinks just as much of a pin or a bolt as he does of the great driving wheel, for he knows that nothing can go rightly unless every pin and nut is faithfully doing its duty. For want of a nail the horse's shoe came off, for want of the shoe the horse was lamed, for want of the rider arriving in time the battle was lost. This is the whole story of the power of what we call littles; there is nothing really little or really great with God; if it is right, if it is kind, if it is good, then what we call little is as great in his eyes as the things that every one speaks about.

Go on, then, my bairnies, with your quiet deeds of kindness; these are the seeds out of which the bigger fruits you wish for will yet come.

The Best Citizen.

Our modern education has new drifts in it, and more distinctively emphasizes certain features than that education which was given to our forefathers. The boys in our public schools are taught the way and the manner in which we are governed. This is a great improvement from the method of the past. Then one had to go to the street-corner saloon to find out the way men were elected to office. The fellows that hung around the city hall or the courthouse were the ones who found out how a city or town was carried on. But now our schoolboys are taught the whole subject. A new duty is being impressed upon the youth in this our day; it is the duty to be good citizens. Take part in everything that makes a community better and gladder. Do not stand on the outside and complain about how things are going. Pitch in and help to move things along for the better. The boy or girl, the youth or maiden, who undertakes anything of a public character, with the one aim of helping people to be more decent, more satisfied with their lot in the community, is acting a part in the many-sided activity of citizenship. The field is broad, the opportunity great, the reward to all working therein abiding.

Paper Money—Fresh, New and Crisp.

Several newspaper men in the national capital were discussing Treasury affairs, and one of them said: "There is no place in this country where new money is always to be found in circulation except Washington. Everywhere else there is old, ragged, dirty, not to say filthy, paper money, some of its germ-laden and disease-breeding. Here in Washington the paper money is always fresh, new and crisp. Why is it?"

One of the older writers said: "Congress makes appropriations amounting to approximately eight hundred million dollars annually for the government expenses. That enormous amount of money, which is backed by gold and silver in the vaults, is printed every year in Washington, and is issued through the Treasury Department. You must understand that while banks all over the country issue old notes the Treasury never issues anything but new money. That is why all of the money in Washington is new. There are thirty thousand government employees here, and they are paid in bright, new notes, twice every month. They distribute their money for the necessities of life, and hence you find it here in circulation."

AT

JNO. G. GILLAM'S

YOU WILL FIND A FULL LINE OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, UNDERWEAR, QUEENSWARE, FLOUR AND FEED, GROCERIES, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS, HATS, CAPS, SHELF HARDWARE, ETC

PRODUCE taken in exchange and all goods sold at the lowest cash prices. × × × ×

J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton, Pa.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

TO TIE MAKERS

Altoona, Pa., Sept. 26, 1904.

Mr. E. E. Lippincott,
Supervisor.

Referring to the question of the number of cross ties and switch timber lying along our road or cut in the woods, we are authorixed to take up, under the old specifications and at the old prices, all of the cross ties and a certain percentage of the switch ties that are made in regular sets.

I wish you would clearly have it understood with the tie makers that our reason for taking up ties at this time is not because they are needed, but we feel that they have been cut for our use and it is only equitable that we take them off their hands. It is not a guarantee that we will continue to take up ties, although it is entirely likely that some time next year the buying of ties will continue in the regular way.

You are, therefore, authorized to take up at once all ties piled along our right of way at the present time, and such ties as are cut in the woods, provided they are delivered along our property prior to December 1st; after that date no ties will be taken up except by special authority from this office. Switch ties can be taken up just as fast as your requirements demand.

[Signed] Geo. H. Brown,
Asst. Engineer.

Huntingdon, Sept. 28, 1904.

Messrs. B. O'Connor & Sons,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Gentlemen:—

Please note the above for your information.

E. E. Lippincott,
Supervisor No. 7.

STANDING STONE
NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON, PA.,
No. 412 Penn St.

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Household individual banks furnished on application.
A general banking business done.
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.
Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Oct. 12, 1904.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 29, 1904.

	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D ly. A.M.	D'ly. A. M	D'ly ex.S. P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . .	. . .	8 55	. .
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	. .
Cort'dtSt. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	. .
Philadelphia	11 40	4 25	7 10	. . .	11 40	5 30
Washington.	10 40	. . .	7 50	. . .	10 50	5 40
Baltimore...	11 55	4 44	8 52	. . .	12 00	7 00

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	. .	3 10	5 00	10 35
Rockville . . .		8 12	11 59	.	. .	5 13	10 46
Marysville.	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 18	10 49
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 36	11 03
Newport . .	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 06	11 25
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 17	f11 34
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. .	6 28	f11 42
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	1 07	. .	f4 22	6 47	f11 57
Mifflin . .	4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 27	6 52	12 01
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	. .	4 46	7 17	12 22
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	f5 04	7 42	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f 2 04	. .	. .	8 03	. .
Mt. Union .	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	8 10	. .
Mapleton. .	f5 33	11 13	f 2 14	. .	. .	8 17	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	. .	5 45	8 35	. .
Petersburg.	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 50	. .
Birm'gham.	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	H6 20	9 14	. .
Tyrone . . .	6 42	12 20	3 12	. .	6 26	9 21	. .
Bellwood . . .	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 47	9 38	. .
Altoona . . .	7 30	1 00	3 45	. .	7 05	9 55	. .
Pittsburg . .	12 10	5 50	8 45	. .	10 50	1 50	. .
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"J" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"H" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and receive passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pittsburg as follows: 1.35, 2.41, 11.45 a.m., 12.55, 2.53, 3.05, 7.20, 9.48, 11.05 and 11.50 p. m. daily.

	Week days. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly P.M.
Pittsburg . .	. . .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 55
Altoona . .	5 00	6 25	f 7 05	11 43	1 50	5 55	9 05
Bellwood .	f5 12	. .	f 7 20	m11 55	2 04	6 10	9 19
Tyrone . .	5 24	6 47	7 38	12 06	2 20	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f5 28	. .	f 7 43	g12 10	2 25	6 32	p9 38
Petersburg.	f5 46	. .	8 07	. . .	2 48	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 02	7 10	10 12
Mapleton . .	f6 11	. .	8 36	. . .	3 19	7 24	. .
Mt. Union .	f6 17	. .	8 42	m12 56	3 26	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamiltonf	6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown.	6 40	. .	9 05	m1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 17	8 10	11 16
Mifflin . . .	7 22	. .	9 48	m1 52	4 41	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal .	7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 46	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n .	7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 04	f8 48	. .
Millerstown.	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 15	f8 57	. .
Newport . .	8 00	. .	10 28	L2 24	5 25	9 05	. .
Duncannon..	8 27	. .	10 52	L2 44	5 55	f9 29	. .
Marysville .	8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville . .	8 48	. .	11 12	. .	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg .	9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M,	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore . .	12 15	. .	6 00	9 45	2 20	. .	
Washington . .	1 20	. .	7 15	. .	3 30	. .	
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 47	4 23	4 23
New York:							
Desb's St. .	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
Cort'dt St .	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
W. 23d St .	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. . .	7 15	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains leave Pittsburg for Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia as follows: 3.35, 7.15 and 7.30 a. m., 12.01, 4.50, 7.10, 9.00 and 10 00 p. m. daily.

*Week days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"G" Passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers Sunday only.

"m" passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"p" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 7.30 a. m., 3.00 p. m week days.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 6.05, 7.40 a. m., 1.50, and 4.50 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.35 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.00 a. m., 3 55 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.00 a. m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.34 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.12 a. m. and 5.44 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	SOUTH Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	NORTH F.Line P M
8 35	5 56	. Huntingdon .	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	. . Grafton . .	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	. Brumbaugh .	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	. Marklesburg .	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	. . Entrikin . .	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	. . . Beaver . . .	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	. . . Cove . . .	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	. . . Saxton . . .	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	. . . Clark . . .	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	. Riddlesburg .	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	. . Hopewell . .	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	. . . Cypher . . .	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	. . Tatesville . .	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	. . Everett . .	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	. . Mt. Dallas . .	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	. . Bedford . .	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	. . Hyndman . .	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	. . Cumberland .	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntiugdon at 8.35 a. m and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	. . . Saxton . . .	4 00
9 50	. . Coalmont . .	3 45
	. . Crawford . .	
10 05	. . . Dudley . . .	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned having purchased the outfit of J. F. Park, will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.00 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

I. W. BUMGARDNER.

A Love Letter.

Would not interest you if you're looking for a guaranteed Salve for Sores, Burns or Piles. Otto Dodd, of Ponder, Mo., writes: "I suffered with an ugly sore for a year, but a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me." It's the best Salve on earth. 25c at Wright & Dell's store.

Life Not a Holiday.

Life is not a holiday, but an education, and the one eternal lesson for us all is how better we can live. Do not quarrel with your lot in life; do not resent temptation; do not be perplexed because it seems to thicken around you more and more, and ceases neither for effort, nor for agony, nor for prayer. That is the practice God appoints you, and it is having its work in making you patient and humble and generous and unselfish and kind and courteous. Therefore keep in the midst of life. —*Woman's Life.*

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.

Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

'Phone 102, Akers Building

603 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection 8-1-00-tf

Central Banking Co.

MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President

W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.

Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.

E. M. GREENE, Vice President.

R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J. Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and A. W. Swope.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect June 27, 1904

SOUTHWARD	No. 2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 6 a.m.	No. 8 a.m.
Mount Union . . . LEAVE	9 05	3 50	11 15	. .
Augh. Mills	9 22	4 08	11 32	. .
Shirley	9 35	4 20	11 45	. .
Orbisonia	9 50	4 35	12 00	. .
	10 00	4 45	1 40	5 30
Pogue	10 12	4 57	1 57	5 40
Three Springs	10 23	5 12	2 10	5 50
Saltillo	10 30	5 25	2 20	5 58
Cole's	11 03	5 58	2 50	6 30
Rocky Ridge	11 08	6 03	2 55	6 35
Cook's	11 18	6 13	3 05	6 45
Robertsdale	11 30	6 25	3 15	6 55
Woodvale . . . . ARRIVE	. . .	. . .	. . .	7.00
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
NORTHWARD	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.
Woodvale . . . . LEAVE	. .	. .	. .	4 25
Robertsdale	6 05	12 45	8 20	4 30
Cook's	6 15	12 55	8 30	4 40
Rocky Ridge.	6 25	1 03	8 38	4 48
Cole's	6 30	1 09	8 43	4 55
Saltillo	7 00	1 38	9 12	5 25
Three Springs	7 08	1 45	9 20	5 32
Pogue	7 20	1 57	†9 32	5 42
Orbisonia	7 35	2 15	9 50	5 55
	7 45	2 20	10 00	. .
Shirley	8 00	2 35	10 15	. .
Augh. Mills	8 10	2 45	†10 25	. .
Mount Union . . ARRIVE	8 30	3 05	10 45	. .
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12 p.m.	No. 10 a.m.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 9 a.m.	No. 11 p.m
4 50	8 45	Lv . . Orbisonia . .	Ar 9 45	5 45
4 58	8 52	. *Blacklog .	9 38	5 38
5 06	9 00	. *Cedar Rock .	9 30	5 30
5 09	9 03	. *Locke Valley.	9 27	5 27
5 15	9 10	Ar . Shade Gap .	Lv 9 20	5 20
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time-Table without notice.

Standard Time—75th Meridian, or Eastern time.

† Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, General Manager

Saves Two from Death

"Our little daughter had an almost fatal attack of whooping cough and bronchitis," writes Mrs. W. K. Haviland, of Armork, N. Y., "but when all other remedies failed, we saved her life with Dr. King's New Discovery. Our niece who had Consumption in an advanced stage, also used this wonderful medicine and to-day she is perfectly well." Desperate throat and lung diseases yield to Dr. King's New Discovery as to no other medicine on earth. Infallible for Coughs and Colds. 50c and $1.00 bottles guaranteed by Wright & Dell. Trial bottles free.

MARRIED.

EITZGERALD—McELWAIN—At Huntingdon, Thursday, October 6, 1904, by Rev. J. Harper Black, Samuel G. Fitzgerald, of Manor Hill, and Emma J. McElwain, of Henderson township.

WHELAND—ROSENCRANS—At Huntingdon, Thursday, October 6, 1904, by Rev. J. Harper Black, John I. Wheland and Minnie May Rosencrans, both of Franklin township.

BLACK—ELLIOTT—At the home of the bride in Huntingdon, Thursday, October 6, 1904, by Rev. P. A. DeLong, Joseph V. Black and Vida Elliott, both of Huntingdon.

KLEFFMAN—QUERRY—At the home of the bride's parents in Mount Union, Thursday, October 6, 1904, by Rev. W. F. Gilbert, of Mapleton, Mr. John Kleffman and Miss Ettie Querry, both of Mount Union.

FOR SALE—Good milch cow, with calf at her side. Call on or address MRS. E. WERTS, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 10-12-tf

S. A. Anderson will sell a number of good books (too many to move), 4,000 white pine shingles, sausage grinder and lard press, extension table, quantity of good hay, etc., at his sale on Thursday, October 20 at 12.30 P. M.

WANTED—Quickly, few persons to represent long established wholesale house among retail merchants and agents. Local territory of few counties. $18 salary and expenses paid weekly. Expense money advanced. Commission extra. Permanent engagement. Business successful. Previous experience not essential. Enclosed self-addressed envelope. Address, SUPERINTENDENT TRAVELERS, 325 Dearborn St., Chicago.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the undersigned near Saltillo, several weeks ago, a red and white spotted steer with the end off his right ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away or he will be disposed of according to law.

Aug. 31, 1904. HENRY BANKS.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the residence of the undersigned in Union township on or about September 1, 1904, two head young cattle, one a steer about 18 months old, dark red in color with white about legs, piece off of right ear and slit in same ear; the other a brindle bull about 18 months old and not marked. Owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of as the law directs.

D. C. ROLAND.

Union Township, Oct. 5, 1904.

PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned will offer at private sale the real estate of George R. Abbott, late of Clay township, deceased. The property consists of a tract of 3 acres of land, having thereon erected a two-story Log Dwelling House and summer kitchen, a good stable with buggy shed attached and a small outhouse. The property is situate 2½ miles southwest of Saltillo along the public road leading to New Grenada, Robertsdale and Cassville. For further particulars inquire of J. H. HOFFMAN, Exr., Saltillo, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

Sept. 16, 1904.

LADDERS!

We have just received a large stock of ladders, including **Step Ladders, Straight and Extension Ladders.** These ladders are of well seasoned wood, light yet **strong and durable.**

We are the only store in town making **Boots and Shoes a specialty.** Latest styles, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50. We handle the famous **DAYTON** shoes.

Groceries, fruits, nuts, confections, soft drinks, etc., etc.

DIAMOND SHOE STORE

And Green Grocery,

R. N. McCarl, - Proprietor.

Do Not Walk

When you can buy a Beautiful buggy at $45.00 worth $65.00.

Hand made Buggies, 18 spokes in wheels, at $67.50; regular price $85.00.

Three-seated hand made Spring Wagons, with top and brake, at $85.00; regular price $110.

I have contracted for 200 tons of Phosphate for fall, which I will sell so low as to leave competition out of the question.

A big stock of Bran, Chop, Corn, Salt, etc., in my warerooms all the time at lowest prices.

I have anything you need to eat, wear, feed or use and can save you 15 to 40 per cent.

Clay Park,

Three Springs, Pa.

William Reed & Sons

BUSY FALL SELLING

Begins in earnest now that the formal opening is past. The store's showing in all lines measures up fully to the expectations of all. The stocks were chosen with care and reflect the judgment used. Every department is full of newness and brightness. With our splendid facilities, everything can be shown so easily to good advantage. Time may be well spent here though you may not want to buy. Ideas are here in plenty that may be useful to you. Visitors are always welcome.

Coat Selling

Is getting pretty brisk and the season shows that we have the right things. All the good styles are here and every price is well represented. Heavy 42 inch Tourist Coats of heavy mannish cloths belted in back are shown as low as $5.00. You can buy your Cloak here with perfect confidence as to style, quality and price. New ones come in by nearly every express. This is equally true of suits of which our stock is splendid.

Don't Fail to See Our Stock.

The Underwear Stock

Is fuller and better than ever before. Some lines are here that we have never shown before. Every member of the family can be fitted out in this big stock. We have made special provision for the big people.

Munsing Union Suits

Are better than ever. You owe it to yourself to try them. You will never want any other kind afterward. Every department is full. Write if you cannot come.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.

Wright & Dell.

While we do not change our advertisement nor quote prices each week, yet we are changing goods with the seasons, always keeping in line both in goods and prices as our constantly increasing trade will attest.

Our customers find that they can get what they want right here, and they find that our goods are right and our prices are right.

We thank you for your patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully,

WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

August 10, 1903.

FOR WEDDINGS!

JEWELRY and SILVERWARE

of the Most Reliable Makes

Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Chains, Etc.

Tea Sets. Waiters. Toilet-Ware, Etc.

"1847"

A full line of "1847 Rogers Bros." SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.

FINE WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTE N

ZERBY'S Jewelry Store,

Huntingdon, Penna.

BE WISE AND ADVERTISE—IN THE ITEM.

For Sale!

I hereby offer my Cash Novelty Store with privilege of business at present stand. Reason for selling on account of poor health.

Geo. W. Yocum

Near Postoffice,

Huntingdon, Penna.

FISHER'S

Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Subscribe for the ITEM, $1 a year.

RUSSIANS BEGIN ADVANCE

Kuropatkin Orders Aggressive Movement of His Armies.

DECLARES IT IS NOW THEIR TIME

In a Long Message to His Soldiers He Praises Their Past Efforts and Prophesies Coming Victories — Large Reinforcements Give Added Strength to the Czar's Already Huge Armies.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—A private dispatch from Mukden states that the whole Russian army has begun to advance. The Japanese have been outmanoeuvred at Boniaputse, which place they have evacuated. It was occupied by the Russians, apparently without serious fighting.

According to less reliable news the Russians captured the Shaho and Yentais stations after a sharp engagement. The Japanese centre, consisting of the Fifth and Tenth divisions, under General Nodzu, was compelled to abandon its positions and retreat.

Tokio, Japan.—It is reliably reported that the Russians south of the Hun River have been greatly increased in numbers, indicating that a counter attack is contemplated.

London, Eng.—The new phase of the Manchurian campaign that was foreshadowed in recent cable dispatches seems to have begun with the abandonment of General Kuropatkin's defensive tactics and a general advance against the Japanese positions north of Liaoyang.

There is no official confirmation from either side of this movement, but independent stories from several sources concur in stating that such an advance has commenced, and the issue of General Kuropatkin's stirring address is regarded as equivalent to corroboration.

The criticism most to be regarded here views General Kuropatkin's altered tactics as likely to lead to a comparatively early decision. The suggestion is made that General Kuropatkin's advance was ordered by St. Petersburg.

This idea is based partly on the commander-in-chief's significant mention of Port Arthur, and partly on the fact that immediately after the decision to send a second army to Manchuria he apparently is about to risk everything on an attack.

The Japanese, according to a Mukden telegram, appear to be relying upon holding their position at Liaoyang and the hills to the eastward of Yentai, which were General Kuroki's late battleground. They have not yet been seen acting on the defensive, and the outcome of the next few days' operations is awaited with eager interest.

HURT IN TROLLEY ACCIDENT.

Car Runs Away at the Top of a Steep Hill and Jumps Into a Creek.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Six persons were injured, three seriously, in a trolley runaway accident at Highland, opposite this city. A car on the Highland division of the New Paltz Traction Company's lines became unmanageable at the top of a steep hill and jumped over a twenty-foot embankment into a creek.

It is said that the sand box did not work. The brakes were tightly locked when the rescuers came upon the scene. The indignation against the company in that vicinity was intense.

KOREANS MUST GET HAIR CUTS.

Imperial Edict Issued Aimed at Foreign Office Officials.

Tokio, Japan.—A dispatch from Seoul says that an imperial edict has been issued commanding the officials connected with the Korean Foreign Office to cut their hair short.

Another edict announces that owing to the treasury being empty the Government intends to borrow 10,000,000 yen in Japan. Capitalists will shortly start for Korea to investigate mining, banking and other prospects.

Heavy Storm About Honduras.

Advices to Mobile, Ala., tell of a heavy storm and cloudburst, practically destroying the banana crop around Puerto Cortez, Honduras.

Archbishop of York Hooted.

The Archbishop of York, bishops and clergy were hooted in the streets of Liverpool, Eng., by the followers of the late John Kensit.

Amundsen's Expedition Safe.

Cptain Amundsen's expedition, which left Christiania in 1903 to reach the North Pole, was reported in safety from Davis Strait.

Postmaster-General Payne Buried.

The body of Secretary Payne, late Postmaster-General, was buried at Milwaukee, Wis.

Princess Louise Sane.

Princess Louise of Coburg was pronounced entirely sane by an alienist of Rome, Italy, Dr. Bossi.

Mouse Scares a Hundred Women.

A mouse put 100 women to flight in the Grand Central Station, New York City.

Eleven Hurt in Wreck.

Eleven men were injured in the Erie wreck at Port Jervis N. Y.

THREE KILLED IN FEUD

Father and Son Die Game After Killing Their Enemy.

Gillenwaters and Smith Families in Long Vendetta at Faircloth, Ga.—School Thrown Into Panic by Shooting.

Camilla, Ga.—In the lobby of the postoffice of Faircloth, a small village ten miles from this place, three men were shot to death as the result of the feud between the Gillenwaters and Smith families, and which has been carried on with increasing bitterness for a year. So far five lives have been sacrificed to the feud, and it was said there was a meeting of all the Gillenwaters in the county and that a compact was made to keep up the strife until the last of the Smiths was slain.

The recent shooting took place through the accident of a meeting between J. Gillenwater, the leading merchant of Faircloth, and the recognized head of the numerous Gillenwaters family, and John Smith and his son Keir, who had been active in supporting their side of the feud.

Gillenwaters went to the postoffice at 11 o'clock, and was leaving the building, when he met the Smiths face to face. He was in the act of opening an envelope when he looked up and saw John Smith standing watching him defiantly. Gillenwaters let the letter drop from his fingers, and, his face growing red with rage, he said:

"Get out of my way or there will be two deaths this minute."

Gillenwaters had a shotgun under his arm, and as he spoke he swung it into readiness for instant use. John Smith was cool and his son stood still with his arms crossed on his breast, as if to show his indifference of danger.

"You haven't got the heart to press that trigger, Gillenwaters," said the father.

"If you move another step into this building," said the merchant, "I'll blow the brains out of both of you."

In answer to this threat both men drew revolvers and stepped from the sidewalk into the lobby. On the moment Gillenwaters fired a charge of buckshot into the father's stomach. Smith fell against the wall as if in a sitting position. Gillenwaters fired a second shot, and the son dropped. As he was falling he fired at his enemy, and the bullet caught him squarely in the chest.

The wound seemed to dull Gillenwaters' mind, for he stood and snapped the empty gun first at the father and then at the son. Though dying, John Smith realized that he had Gillenwaters at his mercy, and with amazing calmness he ordered his son to steady himself and shoot with him.

The shotgun fell from Gillenwaters' hands and clattered on the wooden floor. The man's frame shivered from the shock, and then for an instant he stood motionless. Gillenwaters, with a last desperate effort of hate, tried to go forward, but the body suddenly relaxed and he rolled dead on the boards.

John Smith and his son watched the last tremors shake the frame of their enemy, and then the father began to die. "I'm going, Keir," he said, "but we're dying game." As residents of the village, friends of all three men, came running in the father tried to rise to his feet. But his strength was gone. He fell back in a heap, and just before the last breath a feeling of humane tenderness seemed to grip him, for, as he caught a glance of a woman's face close to his, he muttered, "I'm sorry," and died.

Keir Smith lingered for ten minutes after the shooting.

The public school stands near the postoffice in Faircloth, and a panic started among the pupils after the shooting. Buckshot from Gillenwaters' gun shattered the windows, and only the discipline enforced by the teachers prevented a terrible crush at the top of the stairs.

MONT PELEE ACTIVE AGAIN.

Captain of British Steamer Reports Seeing an Eruption From His Vessel.

Kingstown, St. Vincent.—The captain of the British steamer Sibun, which arrived here, reports that when the steamer passed Mantinique, Mont Pelee was in full eruption. The spectacle was witnessed by those on board the Sibun at 2 o'clock on the morning of the day mentioned. The volcano emitted tremendous black clouds and balls of fire. This accounts for the dust clouds reported to have been seen throughout the Windward Islands.

Early in May, 1902, Mont Pelee broke into violent eruption, wiping out the city of St. Pierre and damaging other towns near by. The loss of life on that occasion was estimated at 40,000.

SENATOR HOAR BURIED.

Simple Services Held in the Old Meeting House in Concord, Mass.

Concord, Mass.—In the historic Meeting House of the First Parish of Concord, where George F. Hoar worshiped as a young man and which he always revered, the last services over his body were held. The burial was in the family lot in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, where so many of Concord's eminent men and women are interred.

During the hours of the service business was suspended, while the schools and public library closed for the afternoon, and all the flags were at half mast.

LA FOLLETTE WINS FIGHT

By Decision of Supreme Court of Wisconsin Cook Loses.

GOVERNOR DECLARED CANDIDATE

State Committee is Upheld and the National Republican Convention is Finally Over-ruled—Head of Stalwart Ticket Will Resign — Senator Spooner Expresses His Opinion of the Outcome.

Madison, Wis.—By a vote of three to one the Supreme Court of Wisconsin decided that Governor Robert M. La Follette and his followers are entitled to be called "Republicans" on the official ballots of the State at the November election.

In accordance with his decision, announced some time ago, to withdraw if the decision went against him, S. A. Cook, Stalwart candidate for Governor, was expected to resign. He had a conference here with Senator Spooner, but he said that he had not then decided whether or not to withdraw. It is known that he will and that ex-Governor Edward Scofield will be appointed by the Stalwart State Central Committee to succeed him. The Stalwarts have decided to continue the campaign against La Follette with a third ticket.

Justices Dodge, Winslow and Marshall supported the La Follette faction, Chief Justice Cassoday dissenting. Justice Siebecker, the fifth member of the court, who is La Follette's brother-in-law, refused to sit in the case.

The action was brought in equity by adherents of S. A. Cook, the Stalwart nominee for Governor, and was to restrain Secretary of State Houser from certifying to the County Clerks the names of the La Follette candidates as the regular Republicans.

In answering the suit the Governor's followers contended that the proceedings of the convention which renominated La Follette were regular, that the convention was the only body with power to name candidates, and further that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter.

The opinion filed by Justice Marshall asserts the right of the court to consider a controversy "of so grave a character and of such public importance," and proceeds to base its decision on this section from the Wisconsin statutes:

"When two or more conventions or caucuses shall be held and the nominations thereof certified, each claiming to be the regular convention or caucus of the same political party, preference in designation shall be given to the nominations of the one certified by the committee which had been officially certified to be authorized to represent the party."

The decision then goes on to uphold the right of the State committee chosen at the convention of 1902 to decide which of the two Republican conventions of 1904 is regular.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Senator Spooner in a speech said that the Supreme Court did not decide the merits of the Republican case, but merely defined the power of the State Central Committee to decide disputes. Senator Quarles spoke at Racine. He said that the Stalwarts are still the regular Republicans, and that the fight would go on.

PORTUGUESE FALL IN AFRICA.

Many Casualties in Fight With Cuanhama Tribe.

Lisbon.—A severe disaster has befallen a detachment of Portuguese troops at Cunene River, Southwest Africa. The Government having trouble with the Cuanhama tribe, neighbors of the Herreros, who some time ago revolted against German rule, it sent a column to restore order. The detachment numbered 499 men, commanded by Captain Aguiar.

They were crossing the Cunene River, which is the boundary between the Portuguese and the German possessions, when the Cuanhama surprised them from ambush at night. The tribesmen attacked the detachment fiercely, killing or wounding 254, of whom 109 were Europeans and 145 natives.

20 NEW JAPANESE WARSHIPS.

Report That Government Will Place Orders in This Country.

San Francisco, Cal.—Information received by steamer shows that Japan has decided to place contracts immediately for twenty warships, to be completed as soon as possible. Several of these will be built here at the Union Iron Works.

The source of this information is Yukowa Kwan Ichi, manager of the New World, a Japanese daily published here. He said: "I have definite information that Japan will soon place orders in this country for twenty war vessels."

DEATHBLOW TO BULL FIGHTS.

Social Reformers Vote For Prohibition of Exhibitions on Sunday.

Madrid, Spain. — The Institute of Social Reforms, after a heated discussion, decided by thirteen votes to eight to ratify the absolute prohibition of Sunday bull fights. This is considered to be the deathblow to bull fighting in Spain.

Minister Barrett Home.

John Barrett, United States Minister to Panama, arrived in New York City on the Allianca from Colon.

THE NEBRASKA LAUNCHED

New Big Battleship is Christened at Seattle, Wash.

She Took the Water Eleven Minutes Before the Official Time—No Mishaps Occurred—Miss Mickey the Sponsor.

Seattle, Wash.—The battleship Nebraska tore loose from the checks that had restrained her and slid swiftly into the water eleven minutes ahead of the time set for her launching.

A great multitude had assembled in the gayly decked shipyards of the Moran Brothers Company to witness the plunge, which had been scheduled for 2.13 o'clock. The Nebraska is the first battleship constructed on the Pacific Coast north of San Francisco, and all the leading army and State officials in the forts West were on hand, in addition to all Seattle and sightseers from all over the State and far beyond its borders.

Governor John H. Mickey, of Nebraska, and his party were chatting on a stand erected near the ways. Attorney-General Prout had finished an oration, and Congressman Humphreys was preparing to deliver one in turn. Miss Mary Main Mickey, the Governor's daughter, to whom had fallen the honor of naming Uncle Sam's newest warship, was receiving instructions from the shipyard officials as to how she was to perform the ceremony. Workmen below were weakening the supports in preparation for the signal to release the steel-clad monster.

Of a sudden the noise of saw and hammer and the hum of the great animated crowd were dominated by an ominous cracking and snapping of timbers. Warning shouts rose from the workmen deep down in the network of the ways. The battleship began to move, gathering momentum as she went.

"Whoa!" yelled the yard officials helplessly.

A great roar went up from the crowd: "She's off! She's off!"

Quick as a flash Miss Mickey grasped the beribboned champagne bottle, and, darting forward, hurled it against the hull, crying as she did so:

"I name thee Nebraska! God speed thee for the honor of the Nation and of our dear State."

As the foaming wine spattered over the steel a cheer, started by the Governor, was taken up by the other invited guests, and the immense crowd. Hats were flung into the air, flags and handkerchiefs waved and fluttered, and the bandsmen in attendance, having recovered from their surprise, grasped their instruments and joined in the ovation with the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The battleship glided calmly out onto the waters of Puget Sound without a single mishap to dampen the enthusiasm evoked by her premature plunge.

The battleship Nebraska has a displacement of 15,000 tons; her length is 441 feet 3 inches; beam, 76 feet 2½ inches; draught, 23 feet 9 inches; indicated horse power, 19,000, and speed, 19 knots. Her main battery consists of four 12-inch guns, eight 8-inch and twelve 6-inch guns.

In her secondary battery she carries fourteen 3-inch guns, twelve 3-pounders, sixteen small guns and four 21-inch torpedo tubes.

She has two superposed turrets and two waist turrets. Her armor consists of a belt eight feet wide and two inches thick.

She will have a complement of forty officers and 772 men.

Passengers in Panic.

Fifty passengers were thrown into a panic when the ferryboat Hamburg, of the Lackawanna line, collided with the tugboat W. Cleary, in the Hudson River between New York City and Jersey City.

Harcourt's Body Buried.

The body of Sir William Vernon Harcourt was buried privately in the family vault at Nuneham, Oxford, England. Memorial services were held in London.

Carnegie Writes Peace Congress.

Andrew Carnegie sent a letter to the International Peace Congress, in Boston, Mass., advocating a trust of world Powers to enforce universal peace.

More Ships For Japan.

It was reported that the Japanese Government has decided to place at once contracts for twenty warships, some of them in the United States.

Wreck on Augusta Southern.

A passenger train plunged through a burning trestle on the Augusta Southern. One man was killed and eight others were hurt.

Russian Steamer Destroyed.

The Japanese Navy Department reported the destruction of another Russian steamer used in clearing mines from Port Arthur entrance.

Floods Destroy Road.

Five miles of Santa Fe Railroad tracks in New Mexico were destroyed by floods. Twenty lives were lost.

War to Last Two Years.

Count Okuma predicted that the war with Russia will last two years and will cost Japan $1,000,000,000.

Killed by Explosion.

Eleven soldiers were killed and many injured by the blowing up of a magazine in a Belgian fort.

News of the Week

WASHINGTON.

Thomas A. Edison caused the Postoffice to issue a fraud order against his son's company.

President Roosevelt, acting on Secretary Hay's advice, decided not to call a congress of peace until the end of the Japanese War. Then it may be asked to meet in Washington.

Miss O. R. Cameron, employed as a copyist in the Patent Office, has established a new speed record by writing 23,000 words on a typewriter in a departmental day of seven hours. The previous record was held by Miss Mary Bretty, who copied 22,000 words in seven hours.

A wireless message from the Zeeland summoned a Washington doctor to attend Miss Henriettta Seawell, sister of Miss Molly Seawell, author.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Governor Winthrop's policy to insure an honest election in Porto Rico has been approved by the Executive Council, which has appointed 1347 election judges to bi-partisan boards. The Republicans bitterly oppose this action, asserting that as they are the dominant party they are entitled to a majority of the judges. They also object to Americans acting as judges of elections. The action of the council insures impartiality.

All but one of the visiting Filipino delegates on return home favored immediate steps toward independence.

DOMESTIC.

L. F. Loree, executive head of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, resigned.

A whale rammed and sank a schooner in the North Atlantic, the crew escaping.

In the arrest of Thomas Dugan New York detectives believed they caught a thief who robbed banks by using the garb of a clergyman, and who is wanted for swindling the People's National Bank of Boston.

Six men were buried by the caving in of a mine in Georgia.

A crowd of a thousand persons chased for a mile through Brooklyn, N. Y., streets a negro who had stabbed a woman.

The Supreme Court of Alabama rendered a decision which leaves one-third of the State without courts.

Rear-Admiral Rodgers retired, and Rear-Admiral Coghlan took command at the New York Navy Yard.

New York Day at the St. Louis Exposition was appropriately celebrated.

A Coroner's Jury found that an unknown person or persons shot to death Frank J. McNally, a saloonkeeper, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, sculptor of the Statue of Liberty, in New York Harbor, died in Paris, France, aged seventy years.

It was announced at Hartford, Conn., that by the will of Miss Maria Terry, who died in Venice, Italy, recently, the Hartford Hospital would receive about $500,000.

It was discovered that the hole bored in the bottom of the battleship Connecticut in the latest attempt to wreck her was the work of some person or persons on the outside of the ship.

Governor Odell and his staff were in St. Louis to participate in the observance of New York State Day at the Fair.

By the will of L. C. Veits Yale University obtained for Sheffield Scientific School $250,000.

J. E. Schermerhorn, of New York, announced that his son Amos was operating the automobile of Hugh Gurney, the British Embassy's Third Secretary, in Stockbridge, Mass., on the occasion of the alleged violation of speed ordinance.

To a great throng in Trinity Church the Archbishop of Canterbury preached, enjoining upon the strong and successful the duty of caring for and uplifting the weak and poor.

The Salvation Army has installed a store in New York City at which a man or woman may purchase a complete bridal outfit of clothes for ninety-nine cents and another where furniture for a three-room flat may be had for $3.

FOREIGN.

General Hoseyawa, who is returning to Korea, is expected either to disband the Korean army or place it under Japanese command.

King Leopold of Belgium was criticised for his policy in the Congo Free State at a meeting held in connection with the International Peace Congress in Boston. Important resolutions were adopted.

The Franco-Spanish agreement relative to Morocco was signed at Paris. Spain adheres to the Anglo-French agreement of 1904.

Four of the Russian warships in Port Arthur, it was reported in Tokio, have been badly damaged by shells from the Japanese siege guns, and one of these vessels was said to be wrecked.

Further retrenchment is being planed in the Japanese prefectural expenses already reduced $10,000,000 since the beginning of the war.

Count Okuma, in Tokio, told the United Clearing Houses of Japan that the Germany Emperor was courting in favor of Russia, and bade them prepare for a long war.

The Norwegian bark Sir John Laurence, from London, England, struck sunken rocks off the coast of Norway, and the crew of fourteen men were all drowned.

Mrs. L. C. Glover, Vice-President Milwaukee, Wis., Business Woman's Association, is another one of the million women who have been restored to health by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was married for several years and no children blessed my home. The doctor said I had a complication of female troubles and I could not have any children unless I could be cured. He tried to cure me, but after experimenting for several months, my husband became disgusted, and one night when we noticed the testimonial of a woman who had been cured of similar trouble through the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** he went out and bought a bottle for me. I used your medicine for three and one-half months, improving steadily in health, and in twenty-two months a child came. I cannot fully express the joy and thankfulness that is in my heart. Our home is a different place now, as we have something to live for, and all the credit is due to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** Yours very sincerely, MRS. L. C. GLOVER, 614 Grove St., Milwaukee, Wis." Vice President, Milwaukee Business Woman's Association.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

The Dearest Milk.

Probably the dearest milk raised in the world is that from a cow belonging to Mrs. John Carter Brown, who pastures this one lone animal upon a piece of ground at Newport, R. I., for which she paid $100,000. Mrs. Brown has never figured up what her milk costs her, but thinks that it is somewhere between $3 and $4 per quart. Probably some readers would be more than willing to furnish Mrs. Brown with milk at half this price, and backed up with a guarantee as good as a Government bond that the milk was absolutely pure.—Daily Witness.

ALL BROKEN DOWN.

No Sleep—No Appetite—Just a Continual Backache.

Joseph McCauley, of 144 Sholto street, Chicago, Sachem of Tecumseh Lodge, says: "Two years ago my health was completely broken down. My back ached and was so lame that at times I was hardly able to dress myself. I lost my appetite and was unable to sleep. There seemed to be no relief until I took Doan's Kidney Pills; but four boxes of this remedy effected a complete and permanent cure. If suffering humanity knew the value of Doan's Kidney Pills they would use nothing else, as it is the only positive cure I know."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Horses' Sunshades.

The German Omnibus Company, finding that the hats used for horses are unsuitable in the case of pairs, have introduced "sunshides" for their protection from the sun. These "sunshades" consist of a wire framework covered with canvas and fastened to the harness. The advantage claimed for this novelty is that, besides protecting the animals from the sun, it allows a free current of air to pass over their heads.

Estimated cost of the Panama Canal, $200,000,000.

"What Shall I Do?"

That is the problem which frequently confronts everyone—especially parents with small children. A slight illness treated at once often saves a long period of sickness and expense—sometimes prevents death. The trouble is that so few people can think on the instant what treatment to apply, even if they have the knowledge necessary to recognize the disease and know what simple remedies are best. To meet this want at small expense the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard street, New York City, is sending postpaid a doctor book on receipt of sixty cents in stamps. The book is illustrated, contains 598 pages, explains symptoms, causes and simple means of overcoming ordinary illnesses. It was written by the eminent J. Hamilton Ayres, A. M., M. D. It is a volume which should be in every household, as no one can tell what moment he may require the knowledge it contains.

There are twenty-four crematories in the United States.

KILLED BY TUNNEL GAS

Train of Coal Cars Stalled Under St. Clair River.

BRAVE ATTEMPTS AT RESCUE FAIL

A Break in the Train of Cars Caused One Half of Them With Their Crew to Become Stalled in the Tunnel Between Sarnia, Ont., and Port Huron, Mich.—Switchman Rescued Those Alive.

Port Huron, Mich.—Six employes of the Grand Trunk Railway were suffocated to death by coal gas in the St. Clair tunnel, which runs under the St. Clair River from Port Huron to Sarnia, Ont.

A coal train broke in two while passing through the tunnel, and three of the train crew were suffocated while part of the train lay stalled in the tunnel.

The engineers lost his life when he returned and endeavored to push the stalled train back to safety, and two other rescuers perished in vain attempts to penetrate the gaseous atmosphere of the great tube.

A. S. Begg, Port Huron, superintendent of terminals; John Coleman, engineer, Port Huron; D. A. Gillis, brakeman, Sarina, Ont.; Thomas McGrath, brakeman, Sarina, Ont.; J. B. Simpson, conductor, Sarina, Ont., and D. T. Tinsley, conductor, Sarina, Ont., were the killed.

The train, which entered from the American end of the tunnel, was made up of seventeen coal cars. When it broke Engineer Coleman realized that the accident had happened, and with the three cars that were still attached to the engine steamed out of the tunnel into the Sarnia yards. He hastily detached his engene and went back into the tube for the stalled cars.

When his engine reached them he attempted to push them back through the tunnel and out of the American portal. The grade proved too steep, however, and the attempt was a failure. The engine and cars rolled back into the gas-laden tunnel and the engineer was suffocated at his post in the engine cab. His fireman, Fred Forester, jumped into the partly filled water tank of the engine, where there was enough air to preserve life.

When news of the broken train reached the American side of the tunnel Superintendent Begg, accompanied by two other employes, started in on foot, hoping that the train was near enough to the entrance so that they might rescue and carry out some of the crew. They had gone but a short distance when the coal gas became stifling and Begg succumbed. The other two rescuers succeeded in crawling to the portal of the tunnel on their hands and knees.

Meanwhile preparations were being made at the Sarnia end of the tunnel to rescue the imprisoned train crew. An engine with a party of rescuers entered the tube and had proceeded but a short distance when they found John Haley, a track walker, unconscious on the track. He was taken out, and again the engine plunged into the gaseous atmosphere. The rescuers were overcome, however, by the gas before the train was reached, and Brakeman McGrath died.

Switchman Blake, who was a member of the party, after a time made another attempt to penetrate the gas, and by this time succeeded in reaching the stalled train, coupled it to the cars and ran the train out into the daylight. Simpson, Tinsley and Gillis were found dead in the caboose. Fireman Forester was in the water tank of the engine nearly two hours before he was rescued.

RUFFIANS ATTACK OPERATOR.

Choked and Thrown to the Ground at Newtown, Conn., Before Help Came.

Newtown, Conn.—What was doubtless a well planned expedition to assault and rob A. B. North, night operator at the station of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad here, was frustrated by the approach of an early freight train from New Haven. Several men, the exact number North cannot tell, attacked him savagely as he left his post to look at a switch less than 100 feet away.

He was choked and thrown to the ground, receiving painful bruises, and they were about to gag him when the freight train appeared around a nearby curve. Seven men were arrested, but North failed to identify any of them as his asailants.

"Nan" Patterson Collapses.

"Nan" Patterson, the actress who is under indictment for the murder of Caesar Young in New York City, collapsed in her Tombs cell and was threatened with nervous prostration.

Philip Weinseimer on Trial.

Philip Weinseimer, successor of Samuel Parks as head of building trades unions, was put on trial on two indictments, charging him with extortion.

Man Killed by Subway Train.

Michael Kupac, an electrician, was run over and killed by a subway train at New York City, in the sight of fifty invited guests of the road.

Drifted to Sea.

A party of girls being taught to float at Virginia Beach, Virginia, drifted to sea. All were rescued except a niece of the late William L. Wilson.

POSTMASTER GENERAL DEAD

Henry C. Payne Succumbs to Heart Disease in Washington.

SKETCH OF HIS LONG CAREER

Mr. Payne in His Illness Displayed Remarkable Powers of Resistance to Disease—Family at Bedside—President Calls in the Last Hour—Cortelyou His Probable Successor.

Washington, D. C.—Henry C. Payne, Postmaster-General of the United States, died at his apartments in the annex of the Arlington Hotel at 6.10 o'clock p. m., after a week's illness. The cause of death was officially stated to be disease of the mitral valve and dilation of the heart. Mr. Payne had been in poor health for some years, but his last illness lasted only seven days. Death came after nearly six hours of unconsciousness.

The last official caller was President Roosevelt, and he had only been gone about ten minutes when the Postmaster-General died. Secretary Hay had called a few minutes before the President. Neither entered the sick room.

Around Mr. Payne's bedside when he died were his wife, Major and Mrs. W. S. Cameron, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Cameron, of Milwaukee; Charles L. Jones and Miss Louise Jones, relatives; the Rev. Dr. Dunlap, pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church; Private Secretary Whitman; Miss Marie Barbieri, an old companion of Mrs. Payne; Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Mason, of Washington, and the colored messenger at the department of the Postmaster-General.

It is the understanding that George B. Cortelyou is to become Postmaster-General. The law provides that in case of a vacancy of this character occurring from death or other cause during the recess of the Senate the President may designate the head of any other department, or any other officer in any department whose appointment is vested in the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to perform the duties of the vacant office until a successor is appointed. But such designation is limited to thirty days.

The law provides that the First Assistant shall act unless otherwise directed by the President until a successor is appointed, but this temporary service can be performed only for the period stated, which will expire three days before the day fixed for the Presidential election. If Mr. Cortelyou should be designated at that time he would be holding the office of Postmaster-General as well as serving as Chairman of the National Committee.

Had Henry C. Payne lived until November 23 he would have been sixty-one years old. He was born at Ashfield, Mass., on November 23, 1843. For thirty-two years Mr. Payne was a politician by inclination and profession, and the most skillful one the State of Wisconsin ever saw.

Henry C. Payne was nominated and confirmed as Postmaster-General on January 8, 1902, succeeding Charles Emory Smith, who was the first member of President McKinley's old Cabinet to resign. He had acquired National prominence by his influence and activity in politics and through his identification with great corporate interests in Wisconsin and the Northwest. Trained on a Yankee homestead to habits of great industry, and admission being refused to the army because of his diminutive stature, he pushed out to his future home in Wisconsin when he had only attained the age of twenty.

From 1876 to 1886 Mr. Payne was postmaster of Milwaukee. After that time he held no public office until he became Postmaster-General, but devoted himself to large business enterprises. The Wisconsin Telephone Company made him its President in 1885. Previous to the consolidation of the street railway companies of Milwaukee under a syndicate, he was already officially connected with certain lines, and was made Vice-President and general manager of the whole system, which represented a capital of $5,000,000 and embraced 130 miles of track.

KILLED HIS COMPANION.

Fatal Shooting While Two Young Men Were Gunning For Ducks.

Bath, Me.—Jerry Hall was killed instantly at 8 o'clock a. m. by his companion, William Palmer, while gunning for ducks in Merry Meeting Bay. The young men were out sculling in a small boat. Both had agreed that Hall should fire the first shot and Palmer should fire two. As Palmer went to discharge the second barrel of his gun Hall suddenly lifted his head, receiving the full force of the discharge in the back of the skull.

Palmer was nearly overcome by the accident, but managed to scull about two miles to shore. Hall was twenty-one years old. He was a general favorite about the city. Palmer is only seventeen years of age, and is nearly crazy with grief.

Seven Men Lost With Bridge.

Seven men are missing of a party of eight who went down with the wagon bridge between Lexington, Oklahoma, and Purcell, after battling with the swift rush of water for many hours in a vain attempt to prevent the bridge from being carried away. The bridge was the only connection between the two towns.

Over 500 miles of railway, mostly single line, are owned and worked by the Natal Government.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Scotch Wisdom.

The fountain of content must spring up in the mind; and he who has so little knowledge of human nature as to seek happiness by changing anything but his own disposition, will waste his life in fruitless efforts and multiply the griefs which he purposes to remove.—Scottish Reformer.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Ordered a Cab Far Out to Sea.

A Chicago traveler, looking for pastime, utilized the wireless telegraphy equipment of one of the ocean liners, on his return trip to New York, to order, while he was yet 200 miles at sea, a coupe to meet him at the wharf at a certain hour.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Railroad salaries in Japan average about $12.50 a month.

It is said that there are 14,000,000 people in Italy who can neither read nor write. NY42

TOURING NEW YORK BY AUTOMOBILE.

All the sights and scenes of the Metropolis *inexpensively* viewed under the innovation of the

PARK CARRIAGE CO.

Established 1869.

Electric touring cars with careful chauffeurs and competent lecturers, explaining all points of interest, leave

241 Fifth Avenue

10 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M. daily.

Fare, $1.25.

Send for descriptive matter to Park Carriage Co., Dept. B, 241 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Billiards $15

Burrowes Portable Combination Billiard and Pool Table for Home Playing, $15 and up. 5 to 8 feet long. Set up on any house table; set away on end behind a door. 16 best balls, 4 cues, 40 implements and book of rules for 26 games gratis. Source of daily enjoyment for entire family. Sent on trial. Write for Catalogue L and Colored Plates.

The E. T. Burrowes Co. Free St. Portland, Me.

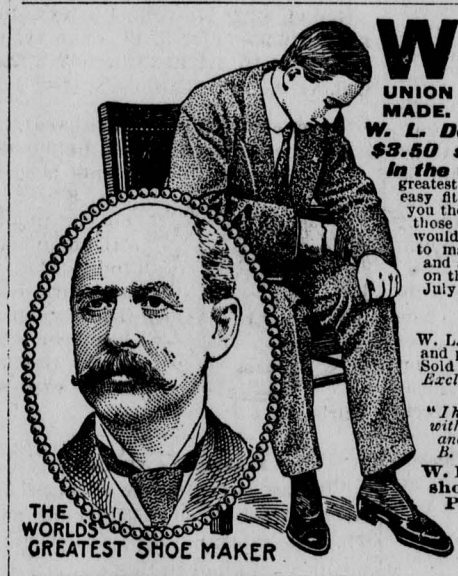
RIPANS TABULES are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in a single year. Constipation, heartburn, sick headache, dizziness, bad breath, sore throat and every illness arising from a disordered stomach are relieved or cured by Ripans Tabules. One will generally give relief within twenty minutes. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion. All druggists sell them.

Ladies may obtain permanent employment selling hosiery direct to consumer. For full particulars, and sole agency address

PEQUOT MILLS, - Hartford, Conn.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE. FOR MEN.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world is because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes and the high-grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day, and why the sales for the year ending July 1, 1904, were

$6,263,040.00.

W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it—take no substitute. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere. *Fast Color Eyelets used Exclusively.*

Superior in Fit, Comfort and Wear.

"I have worn W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for the last twelve years with absolute satisfaction. I find them superior in fit, comfort and wear to others costing from $5.00 to $7.00." B. S. MCCUE, Dept. Coll., U. S. Int. Revenue, Richmond, Va.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded to be the finest Patent Leather made.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOE MAKER

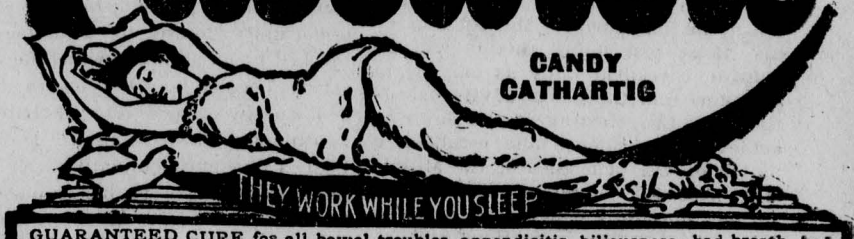
SEND FOR CATALOGUE GIVING FULL INSTRUCTIONS HOW TO ORDER BY MAIL.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC



GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 502

Chickens Earn Money!

If You Know How to Handle Them Properly.

Whether you raise Chickens for fun or profit, you want to do it intelligently and get the best results. The way to do this is to profit by the experience of others. We offer a book telling all you need to know on the subject—a book written by a man who made his living for 25 years in raising Poultry, and in that time necessarily had to experiment and spent much money to learn the best way to conduct the business—for the small sum of 25 cents in postage stamps.

25c in Stamps.

It tells you how to Detect and Cure Disease, how to Feed for Eggs, and also for Market, which Fowls to Save for Breeding Purposes and indeed about everything you must know on the subject to make a success.

SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF 25 CENTS IN STAMPS.

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Makes Clothes Whiter—Work Easier—Kitchen Cleaner.

SNOW BOY WASHING POWDER

at your Grocers.

Valuable Premiums given for box fronts. Send for Catalogue N Lautz Bros. & Co. Buffalo, N. Y.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Oct. 16: "The Power of Personal Influence."—John i, 35-39.

By REV. WALTER J. YATES.

So much has been said on this matter of personal influence that the topic seems at first glance to be stale and whatever can be said on it to be trite and uninteresting. But that is a mistake, because each person has to discover his own place and power and develop his own individual personality. Rules which have helped others will be likely to continue to be helpful. The study of the doings of other people will suggest things to do and ways to do them and will also show some things that it were better should be left undone.

So we need to go over this lesson once more and with more care than ever before. Let us first of all emphasize the fact that each one is exerting an influence on others, direct and positive, and that it is often more harmful to them and has reflex influence on ourselves.

In the second place, others with whom we meet are shaping our opinions and influencing our actions more strongly than we usually are aware.

It is important, then, that we be alert to make the outgoing forces beneficial. It is no less imperative that we put ourselves in such position as to receive from others as little as possible that is harmful and as much as possible that is uplifting. These considerations will largely determine our choice of companions and associates. Our intimate friends are the ones who have most effect upon us and who receive most from us; therefore we must be careful in the selection of our comrades.

We need two rules in this matter—first, for intimate acquaintance select only the best; second, be such that your influence will better all it touches.

Not only should we adopt these principles of action at the very beginning, but we should occasionally stop ourselves and see if we are keeping them as closely as we ought to. It would be well to keep on the walls of memory, if we do not hang it on the walls of our rooms, the motto, "Evil communications corrupt good manners."

All this is based on unchanging principles which govern in human character. We impart what we are; we partake of what surrounds us, or, putting it in other language, "like begets like," and "environment affects constitution."

In the study of the Scripture lesson of the week it is customary to call attention to the influence of the first two disciples in leading others to Jesus. This is a valuable and interesting application of this passage, but by no means the only one nor perhaps the most helpful one we can find.

After the ordinary lessons have been properly considered it will be found of benefit to make a special study of the influence of John Baptist and the secret forces underlying that impulse which he imparted to the religion of his times. In doing this it will be helpful to read as fully as may be in Josephus and the books of Maccabees the patriotic attempts of the Jews to achieve independence and establish a nation on the principles of the Mosaic law. Account should be taken of the various uprisings which took place in John's time. The aspirations and intentions of these agitators deserve to be well weighed.

Now go back to the Old Testament and make a rapid survey of the messages of the prophets from Elijah to Jonah, giving special attention to the ethical demands made and the moral conditions prevailing among the people. Note the nature of the dominant religion; note also the mechanical and external character of all the attempts made by those in authority to reform the people religiously. Then study the teaching of John Baptist, and the truth will come to you in what Jesus said of John, "There hath not a greater one risen."

Spirituality and practical living were united by John as by no one before him.

Jesus alone ranks him. Let us abide with the Master ourselves and learn of Him and become like Him.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Oct. 16.

Topic.—The power of personal influence.—John i, 35-39.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

The power of personal influence has always been a great factor in the history of the world, and especially in the history of religion and of Christianity in particular. In fact, it was Christianity that brought the individual person into most active play in life, and the individual has repaid the institution that discovered and developed him.

Personal influence has played a great part in the leading of souls to Christ. Jesus Himself considered it worth while to spend a night with Nicodemus alone in conversation concerning the new birth and three years later was rewarded by the open, bold confession of the member of the sanhedrin in his favor. He also brought His personal influence to bear upon a poor degraded Samaritan woman and thus saved her and her people. When Andrew found the Christ, he led Simon Peter, his brother, to Him, and when Philip found Him he led Nathaniel to Him. The Holy Spirit during a revival in Samaria called Philip away that he might bring his influence to bear upon the Ethiopian official and bring about his conversion. This has been a method of God's during all the ages, but today it seems to be His special method of winning souls to the cross. The great mass meetings in which hundreds were converted in a night are largely a thing of the past, and the work is being done by "individual efforts for the individual." Are you doing your share of this personal work?

Personal influence upon another person may seem an insignificant work, but history does not prove it to be so. The Samaritan woman led her whole village to Christ. Simon Peter in one sermon led 3,000 to accept Christ. Philip the evangelist was a power in soul winning. All were the fruits of personal effort, yet how tremendous the accumulated results of their labors. In this respect history, with great regularity, repeats itself. The individual won by personal effort feels that he must win others, and a soul once fired with a zeal for souls never pauses when one has been led into the kingdom.

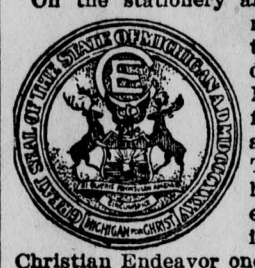
Moreover, personal work is always more effective. Apples picked one by one will be preserved much longer than those that have been shaken from the tree. Men won to Christ through earnest personal work will endure with a greater certainty than those brought into the kingdom en masse. Therefore, following the example of Christ and the apostles, let us do all the personal work we can. Let us take advantage of every opportunity to seek the Simons and the Nathaniels and to lead them to the Messiah, who is indeed the Christ.

BIBLE READINGS.

Gen. vi, 8-22; Matt. iii, 1-6; xxv, 14-30; xxviii, 16-20; Mark ii, 14; Luke xv, 1-10; John iii, 1-16; iv, 19-30; Acts viii, 26-40; Gal. vi, 9.

The Michigan State Seal.

On the stationery and public documents issued by the State Endeavor union of Michigan is to be found this very appropriate seal. The emblem that has been adopted by the union is an expressive Christian Endeavor one.



Entangling Alliances.

"Beware of entangling alliances!" said George Washington to the young nation. There are thousands of victims of entanglements of all kinds in this country to-day who, if they could only gain the ears of the young just starting out in life, would repeat to them Washington's words of warning.

Is there a sadder picture than that of a promising young man of great ability, conscious of a power which he has no opportunity to use to advantage and mocked by an ambition which he cannot satisfy, because he is hopeless in debt or so bound by other self-forged chains that he cannot extricate himself? Instead of being a king and dominating his environment, he is a slave to his entanglement, or is dogged for years by creditors.

Keep yourself free. Keep clear from complications of all kinds that may possibly compromise your manhood, your womanhood. An entanglement, whatever its nature, is imprisonment, no less terrible because it is involuntary. If your brain is intact, your mind unburdened, your hands and all your faculties free, you can do great things even with small money capital, or, perhaps, even without any.

Don't tie yourself or your money up. Don't risk all your savings in any scheme, no matter how much it may promise. Don't invest your hard earned money in anything without first making a thorough and searching investigation. Do not be misled by those who tell you that it is "now or never," and that, if you wait, you are liable to lose the best thing that ever came to you. Make up your mind that if you lose your money you will not lose your head, and that you will not invest in anything until you thoroughly understand all about it. There are plenty of good things waiting. If you miss one, there are hundreds of others. People will tell you that the opportunity will go by and you will lose a great chance to make money if you do not act promptly. But take your time, and investigate. Make it a cast-iron rule never to invest in any enterprise until you have gone to the bottom of it, and if it is not so sound that level-headed men will put money in it do not touch it.

Look out for your record, young man and young woman. Keep it clean and yourself unentangled. As you value freedom, the boon of a clean reputation, and an unobstructed passage in your upward climb, do not tie yourself up—financially, socially morally, or in any other way. Keep yourself clear of crippling obligations of all kinds, so that you can act with freedom and with untrammeled faculties. Keep your manhood, your womanhood, and independence so that you can always look the world squarely in the face. Do not put yourself in a position where you must apologize or cringe or bow your head or crawl before anybody.—*Success.*

Expert Money Counting.

The question arose, "How long does it take for the women experts in the Treasury to count a million new one-dollar notes; and how long does it take to count a million old one-dollar notes?" This question was taken to the treasurer, who authorized one of his subordinates to prepare the following memorandum:

As to the time it will require to count one millions dollars, you are informed that in handling new notes an expert in this office could count in a day of eight hours about fifty thousand dollars. Of course this refers to notes of the denomination of one dollar. In counting gold certificates of the denominations of ten thousand dollars each, it would require but a short time to count one million dollars.

At this rate, twenty days would be occupied in counting one million dollars represented by notes of the denomination of one dollar. However, it is hardly possibly that any one could keep up to these figures for such a period, and it would be safe to add five days, and say that one million paper dollars could be counted in twenty-five days.

Of silver dollars, forty thousand may be counted in a day of eight hours, which rate, if adhered to, would finish the one million dollars in twenty-five days; but it would be well to add five days here for the same reason and make it thirty days for counting a million silver dollars.

In counting old notes, the conditions are much changed. There are five different kinds of paper currency; gold certificates, silver certificates, United States notes (greenbacks), Treasury notes of 1890, and National Bank notes. Remittances of mutilated currency may contain all these different kinds of currency. They may not be assorted properly by denominations, and may be badly mutilated. Where cases of this kind occur, the count is tedious and slow; but assuming that the currency sent is in accordance with regulations, an expert could, on an average, count fifteen thousand dollar-notes a day. This would require about seventy days to count a million one dollar bills in old notes of various kinds of paper currency.

Waste To-day, Valuable To-morrow.

A new proof of the fact that what is waste at one time becomes a valuable material under other circumstances is given in the success of the pinetar plants that have been started up in this vicinity of late. That the industry is no experiment, and of no doubtful value, is shown by the fact the Weyerhaeuser syndicate, the largest lumbering capital in the world, has taken it up, has just bought out the plants already established, and is installing more.

All the region about the head of Lake Superior is or was covered with pine timber, and when this was cut the stumps have remained on the ground. Pine stumps do not rot as do those of hardwoods, and the presence of these stumps has been a serious obstacle to the spread of farming in the region. And now comes the pine-tar company and offers to clear a farm of all its old stumps, or to pay the owner three dollars for every cord of them he will pull himself. For farmers throughout thousands of acres this is an inestimable boon, and it will open hundreds of thousands more acres as fast as the stumps are got out.

The company has invented, or applied existing processes of destructive distillation of wood to the pine stumps, and is securing a combined product of great value. There is a large amount of turpentine in these dry stumps, a high grade of lubricating oil, a good amount of tar, and finally excellent charcoal.

The discovery that lubricating oil was to be secured from stumps by carrying the distilled product to its last analysis is quite new, and no machines for producing this has yet been installed, but they are to be placed at once in the company's plant, thus enlarging its facilities. Six large retorts are already in use and more will be built at once at various points in the pineries. Not only are the stumps used, but whatever roots can be got out are highly prized for their product.—*New York times.*

The Winning Power of Sunshine.

Joy is sociable in its nature; grief is solitary. Two hearts are glad when the wedding bells ring out their joyful peal, but we pass out one by one into the great unknown. One writer has said:

Laugh, and the world laughs with you.
Weep, and you weep alone.

This is a foundation principle of human nature. It is the bright, pleasant faces that attract, the merry, cheery word and tone that win a hearing from humanity. True, there must needs be sorrow in the world, and sorrow is ever solitary. Christ himself went through his hour of supreme agony without human companionship. Martyrs are lonely souls, yet their sufferings have made possible added glory to human life. It is part of the self-abnegation that the narrow path must be trodden in loneliness.

The winning power of sunshine is potent in the Christian life. The long-faced, despairing disciple, always dwelling upon his doubts and fears, repels the world and gives it a false idea of Christianity. The happy child of God whose inner peace and joy illumine his face, and whose daily life is a song of praise, is the one who will have stars in his future crown of rejoicing.

Through his sufferings and victory Jesus could say, "I am the light of the world." It is this light, shining through his followers, that draws mankind to him. The old principle holds true:

Joy is a partnership;
Grief weeps alone;
Many guests had Cana,
Gethsemane had one.

—*Good Work.*

Education in Manners.

The time has come when education ought to be given in manners. As the expression of thought demands freedom in the use of the mother tongue, so the expression of the spirit, the soul, and the mind of a boy or a girl demands freedom and charm of manner; for manner is the expression of the personality, and is quite as important as the command of language. In the endeavor of Americans to get at the root of the matter by fastening the attention on the personality of a man and measuring him by what he is and not by what he has inherited, manners have been undervalued and have sometimes been regarded as the flower of less democratic societies. This reaction has been as illogical, though quite as natural, as the reaction against beauty on the part of the Puritans, but it has gone too far, and it has resulted in a loss in American life which is beginning to be widely recognized and cannot be too soon repaired. For manners, as Tennyson said, "are not idle, but the fruit of loyal nature and of noble mind." They are the flowering of a fine nature; they are always and inevitably the expression of fine persons in a high degree of civilization.

In a democracy especially, which places the emphasis on the dignity and worth of a man apart from his accidental position or surroundings, it is in the last degree important that the highest value should be attached to manners; for manners are, in the final analysis, an expression of our respect for ourselves and our respect for others; and bad manners cheapen life by giving expression to a lower valuation of men and women.

There are two elements in American life which tend to the destruction of good manners; there is the impression, so widely prevalent, that there is something effeminate about good manners, that attention to manners and dress involves a loss of manliness, and that independence and vigor go with a certain disregard of these things. And then there is the universal haste. Haste and fine manners are incompatible.

If we are to have any fine civilization in this country, good manners must be drilled into the school children. The American ought to be the most courteous and the best-mannered person in the world, for his natural kindness, his desire to be helpful and to make himself agreeable, are recognized everywhere. He fails, whenever he does fail, not because of bad intentions, but because of lack of training or because of haste.

The incidents, which astonish and bewilder Europeans, involve nothing worse than a "free and easy" disregard of the conventions of elder societies; but conventions, it must be remembered, are not arbitrary social requirements; they are almost always based on sound principles, and their function is to protect women, to preserve privacy, and to put a high valuation on personality. The schools have a great work to do in instilling respect for women and protecting and expressing that respect by insistence on courtesy and delicacy in all relations between boys and girls. If the American boy has a chance he becomes a gentleman by instinct.—*Outlook.*

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